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Moutabli is reunited with his mother Zehava.

(Scoop 80)

I'm going to have me a crazy, crazy time

By DAVID RICHARDSON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — A young military woman stood to one side of a crowd dabbing a twisted paper to her red eyes. "We are not really allowed to wear make-up," she said, touching the pink shadow, "but today is different. I'm right though, I can't but cry day like this."

The grandfather of one of six returning POWs stood on the edge of an airfield near here with a handkerchief in one hand and a bouquet of flowers in the other. "I speak, I can't speak," he said, "I know only one thing: I am in my heart," said Zvi, the father of Danny Gilboa, who was taken prisoner by Fatah days ago. "During that period, a minute was an hour, every day, every week a month, I did, smiling almost constantly as I greeted friends and family who gathered at the airbase."

During the long absence of their eight families (including families of the two prisoners still

held by Ahmed Jibril) met regularly, he said, and became something of a family. "But as the fighting around Tripoli became worse, we had to change our attitude, although we will remain together until the other two boys are free."

Of the high price extracted by Fatah for the release of his son and his five friends, Gilboa could only say that there was no choice. "We just had to pay it."

A friend of Reuven, Cohen of Yavne told jokes to break the tension as he waited with the family. And then, fingers pointed and women ululated as the big Sikorsky helicopter bringing the boys and their escorts from Haifa appeared over the dunes to the north. For once, the ugly black plume of diesel fumes from its engines looked like a banner of celebration.

The first meeting with the families took place on the landing strip, far away from the cameras and crowds. But when the khaki buses carrying the boys and their families drew up, in front of the waiting crowd, the policemen and

soldiers trying to maintain order were swept away.

Inside one of the buses, the father of one of the soldiers hugged his son's head. The eyes of Eli Abutbul suddenly widened as he recognized a friend in the throng. He was carried out of the bus and doused with bottles of champagne.

All the soldiers looked extremely pale, their skin an unnatural white from months without sufficient sunlight. They had been issued crisp new green uniforms, with the sword and sickle shoulder-flash of their unit — the Nahal.

"This is the greatest day in my life," said Avraham Kronenfeld, as he was hoisted on the shoulders of his friends. "What am I going to do? Have a crazy, crazy time."

The six were briefed by senior military officers on their arrival in Haifa and were apparently told not to make any specific comments about their conditions of detention or their release. Kronenfeld said that they were told three days ago that they were due for release and that since then "it was like living

on the moon."

Most of the soldiers looked fit, and smiled and joked, although some were clearly exhausted by their ordeal and the drama of their rescue and return home.

Danny Gilboa, who suffered a nervous breakdown 20 days ago during the heavy shelling in Tripoli, was the quietest. Surrounded by friends and family he stooped down to greet his black spaniel. "His main problem was that he knew he was worrying us," his mother said, as tears welled up in her eyes.

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy was cornered by the press as he tried to leave. "The price we paid is what we owe to our soldiers," he said. "They must know that we will do everything we can for them."

As I left the already thinning crowd, I passed Danny Gilboa. His dark head was lowered as he sat alone in the front seat of the car that would take him home. Behind him, his father and friends kept the cameramen away as they waited for his mother to join them to begin being a family again.

Six captives home in deal with Fatah

Six Israeli soldiers, taken prisoner 15 months ago in Lebanon by Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization, returned home to a joyful nation's welcome yesterday. Their release was only the first phase in obtaining freedom for the remaining POWs and the return of bodies of soldiers killed in last year's war in Lebanon. Defence Minister Moshe Arens promised.

Two or three soldiers are being held in Damascus by PLO rebel leader Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. Three more, including an airforce pilot, are being held by the Syrian government.

The six Israelis were exchanged for all 4,500 Palestinian detainees held at the Ansar camp in Southern Lebanon. Sixty-three convicted terrorists serving terms in Israeli prisons and 36 suspects in detention joined

about 1,000 of these detainees and were flown to Algiers.

They are expected to be joined there soon by the Fatah leader, who was still in Tripoli last night, surrounded by rebel and Syrian forces. He probably played one of his last cards in releasing the six Israelis for the emptying of Ansar and the freeing of some of Israel's most notorious security convicts; the move is seen as having significantly boosted his standing. It and when Arafat leaves Tripoli, it is predicted that he may have little choice but to join Jordan's King Hussein in renewed attempts to revive Middle East peace talks.

Some 3,500 of the Ansar detainees chose to return to their homes in Southern Lebanon, significantly complicating the security situation for Israeli forces stationed there. Their release has prompted speculation that Israel may be considering another withdrawal in lines which would expose its forces even less but call into question the achievements of last year's war.

Arens: Hopes for other POWs

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel will not be without cards with which to bargain for the release of the prisoners still held by Ahmed Jibril and by the Syrians, Defence Minister Moshe Arens said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference following the release of the six Israeli captives held by the PLO, Arens noted that many, enemy and friend alike, see Israel's concern for its men as a source of weakness. "But we know that the concern for our prisoners, wounded and fallen is the source of our strength and a source of pride for us."

Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron, head of

the IDF Manpower Branch, described his "heartache at seeing terrorist prisoners released."

Arens said he hopes the other Israeli prisoners would be home in the not-too-distant future. "We have just completed the first stage of an overall effort to liberate all the captives," he said.

Although initially Israel demanded the release of all the prisoners and a full accounting of the fate of the five men missing in action, the objective of simultaneous release of all prisoners had to be abandoned in recent weeks, because of the fighting in Tripoli. It became apparent that there was not a single group with

authority for all the prisoners. The six in Fatah hands were in very real peril because of the intensive fighting in Tripoli, where they were held, and so Israel had to seek their release first, said Arens.

Arens said that the fear for the safety of the six did not pass until the last moment of their captivity in Tripoli. "We kept fearing for them till very late last night. We permitted ourselves a sigh of relief only when they were actually on the French boat."

The price Israel paid was the release of 4,500 Ansar camp detainees, 63 convicted terrorists serving long terms in Israeli prisons, (Continued on Page 14)

Palestinians head for training camp

PARIS (Reuters). — About 1,000

Palestinians released by Israel yesterday arrived in Algiers on board three French airliners, the Algerian News Agency APS reported.

The Air France Boeing 747s, put at the disposal of the International Red Cross Committee by France, were also carrying PLO archives captured by Israel at the former PLO headquarters in Beirut last

year, according to a Red Cross statement issued in Geneva.

The agency reported that the freed Palestinians were greeted in Algiers by PLO officials and representatives of the ruling Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Party.

The released Palestinians, many of whom had spent nearly 18 months in the Ansar detention camp in Southern Lebanon, were

due to go on to a Palestinian training camp at Tebessa, near the Tunisian border, the PLO representative in Rabat said.

The Palestinians, who were not allowed to disembark during the planes' refuelling stop in Cairo yesterday morning, were welcomed in Algiers by Abu Iyad, Yasser Arafat's number two, and Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

LO crisis early over

By DAVID BERNSTEIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

and agencies

The crisis that has wracked the PLO for the past seven months appeared last night to be moving towards a negotiated conclusion. The rebels announced that the ceasefire in force since Monday held "indefinitely," and reports from Damascus indicated that automatic moves there to end the thing had made important progress.

Jordan Foreign Minister Saud al-Batout was quoted as saying that yesterday's intensive discussions in Damascus, agreement had been reached "on the mechanism as well as the principles that will lead to avoiding the destruction of the PLO."

Hezbollah spokesman Mahmoud al-Hadi said in Damascus that the PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in the north Lebanese are now committed to an "indefinite ceasefire" — indicating tomorrow's deadline for the ceasefire no longer applies.

If the indications were in fact the rebellion against Arafat has run out of steam, and that it is only a matter of time before a cessation of forces is effected in the north and Arafat and his men are allowed, probably to Tunis.

According to Ahmed Jibril of the PLO Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC) which, along with the Syrian-backed Sa'ika has sided itself with the rebels in Arafat's mainstream Fatah organization, Arafat has agreed to

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Tamir: Jibril holds 3rd Israeli

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Former justice minister Shmuel Tamir caused a sensation yesterday when he told a press conference here that "there are very serious grounds to believe that Ahmed Jibril's forces hold a third Israeli soldier in addition to the two they reluctantly admitted having."

All three are in Damascus and Israel considers Syria responsible for them in view of the relations between Jibril and the Syrians, Tamir said.

Tamir spearheaded the negotiations for yesterday's release of six Israeli prisoners.

The negotiations showed the Palestine Liberation Organization to be "far more cynical, cruel and

ruthless than anyone imagined previously," he said.

Tamir said his most indelible impression during the long and difficult talks was "how enormously wide is the gap between the image the PLO has built up for itself in some western circles — and even here and there in Israel — and the unrelenting cruelty and cynicism they displayed."

"This gap appalled even me," Tamir said, "even though I was hardly naive about the PLO's true nature."

Tamir gave one example which he called hardly the worst. "One of the six prisoners held by Fatah — Danny Gilboa — had a severe nervous breakdown during the PLO rebels' heavy shelling of the Tripoli area where the captives were. He suffered greatly. The Geneva agree-

ment stipulates that whenever a POW cannot get medical care in captivity, he is to be immediately released. During the talks, the PLO agreed that the prisoner in question would be examined by four doctors — two from the PLO and two from the Red Cross. Only if all four would agree that he must be released, would he be set free," Tamir said.

Gilboa was examined and the four doctors agreed he should be released forthwith. But then Yasser Arafat, with incredible cynicism, as if nothing had happened, reneged on the agreement. He behaved as if an understanding had never been reached and refused to let the soldier go, Tamir told reporters.

From the outset of the talks, Tamir reported, "the Fatah did not

(Continued on Page 17)

'Ansar release may speed leaving Lebanon'

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

"This mass-release may expedite our departure from Lebanon," this was the prediction yesterday of a senior Israeli official closely involved in policy on Lebanon.

The official reflected in his stark statement the very deep misgivings widely felt throughout the Israeli defence establishment over the release of more than 3,000 known or suspected Palestine Liberation Organization fighters who will now remain in South Lebanon.

Israel Defence Forces officers in the area are reportedly perturbed, some even distraught, at the security challenge that this will

pose. The commanding general, OC Northern Command Ori Orr, acknowledged publicly yesterday that it was "reasonable" to assume that some of the Ansar detainees would resume terrorist activities.

The detainees who elected to remain in South Lebanon were given letters in Arabic from the Israeli authorities ending with the words "Godspeed and, Allah willing, may we not meet again." But IDF officers were quoted as fearing that the army would indeed come up against some of these men again in the future.

"Six lives have been saved," one official noted, "but 60 may be lost." Some observers, trying to analyze

the exchange dispassionately, concluded that the government is planning a withdrawal from all, or at least more, of Southern Lebanon — and hence is prepared to incur, temporarily, the massively increased security risk posed by the infusion of thousands of PLO men into the South Lebanon countryside.

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday cabled his thanks to France's President Francois Mitterrand "for your help in the success of this... humanitarian effort."

France's behind-the-scenes role in the diplomatic negotiations has not been revealed. But it was present in high profile during the actual exchange.

Most freed terrorists were lifers

By ROBERT ROSENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than half the convicted security prisoners released from Israeli jails yesterday morning were serving life sentences for fatal terrorist attacks. Hundreds of others remain in jail.

The Jerusalem Post has learned that among the 99 prisoners released, there were men and women who took part in such infamous attacks as the Sabena airplane hijacking, the Beit Hadassah massacre, the Savoy Hotel takeover and the Haifa watermelon bombing. It is expected that a full list will be published by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Algeria.

Eight of the prisoners, including two women, were Israeli citizens, given the choice by authorities to relinquish their citizenship as a condition for their release, or to remain in jail.

The rest were residents of the administered territories. Among those released were the leaders of the women's security prisoner strike at Neve Tirze. Five women were freed including:

Theresa Halase, serving a life sentence for her role in the Sabena air hijacking 11 years ago; Nadia Hayat, 27, and Hanu Mashiah, 25, both teachers from Ramallah, were serving life terms for bombings in Jerusalem and Netanya in which several people were killed; and

Jackie Shamoul, an Israeli Arab serving a life sentence for her role in a bombing 14 years ago in a Haifa street, when she and her husband put a bomb inside a watermelon.

Shamoul's husband — also a lifer — was released yesterday as well. His talent as a welder had led to him being the foreman of the metal-workshop at Ramle jail. The three attackers in the Beit Hadassah massacre in Hebron were freed: Tesir Taha, 29; Ahmed Jaber, 35; and Yasser Zaibut, 33.

Another prominent Ramle prisoner who was freed was the chief librarian of the Ramle prison. He, too, had been serving a life sentence.

(Continued on Page 14)

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BUENOS AIRES	18 60	28 84	Sunny
CHICAGO	9 48	18 60	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1 30	1 34	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5 23	2 28	Cloudy
GENEVA	3 28	4 38	Cloudy
Helsinki	16 61	21 70	Clear
HONG KONG	16 61	23 73	Clear
Johannesburg	15 59	28 82	Rain
LONDON	12 54	19 66	Cloudy
LONDON	3 37	9 48	Cloudy
MADRID	10 50	14 57	Cloudy
MONTREAL	3 37	8 43	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11 52	20 68	Clear
OSLO	9 18	3 27	Clear
PARIS	1 30	8 43	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	21 70	32 80	Cloudy
Sao Paulo	18 64	22 72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8 19	4 25	Clear
TOKYO	2 26	12 54	Clear
TORONTO	3 37	8 45	Clear
VIENNA	1 34	3 37	Clear
ZURICH	0 32	7 45	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.
Outlook for Shabbat: Same.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	58	9-18	19
Golan	64	10-18	18
Nahariya	67	12-22	22
Safed	69	9-17	18
Haifa Port	68	16-22	22
Tiberias	72	12-22	23
Nazareth	69	12-20	21
Alula	68	9-24	24
Shimon	63	11-19	20
Tel Aviv	63	13-23	23
B-G Airport	69	12-23	24
Jericho	53	12-25	26
Gaza	75	13-22	23
Beer-Sheva	53	8-23	24
Eilat	54	15-26	27

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Kathleen Estime, wife of the Foreign Minister of Haiti, this week visited WIZO institutions in Tel Aviv, accompanied by Nona Merkel, chairman of the World Zionist Organization.

Yitzhak Berman MK will speak on problems of government at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, Zion Hotel, at 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone: 04-529818.

Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino MK will speak on work and welfare at the Haifa Engineers Club at 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone: 04-674583.

ARRIVALS

Freda Lewis, national president of Hadassah, for the World Conference of Youth Aliya and Hadassah business.

DEPARTURES

Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat, yesterday, to a London meeting of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries.

Literary award for President Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The H. H. Wingate literary award for 1983 has been given to President Chaim Herzog for his book *The Arab-Israeli Wars*, published earlier this year.

The British award, worth £3,000, is given for contributions to Jewish knowledge and literature.

The award ceremony will take place in London on December 8.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Joy on the streets as the 6 come home

Hundreds of relatives, neighbours and friends turned out to meet the six Israeli prisoners of war as they returned to their home towns yesterday.

Eli Abutbul and Avi Kronenfeld returned to Acre, where they were mobbed as they left their taxis outside the town hall to attend a welcome reception organized by the mayor.

Traffic came to a standstill in Holon, where hooting cars and cheering crowds greeted Rafi Hazan and Avi Montabeski.

Hundreds meanwhile jammed the streets of Tel Aviv around the apartment of Danny Gilboa, while Reuven Cohen was almost overcome by the warmth of his welcome back to Yavne.

Acre Mayor Eli Decastro laid on an official welcome for Abutbul and Kronenfeld at the town hall. As the two got out of their taxis in front of the hall they were showered with flowers and drenched with champagne by the delighted crowd.

The two somewhat dazed returned to the crowd in a rendition of "Hevenu Shalom Aleichem," and were then raised aloft and swept into the town hall on the shoulders of the happy mob.

Avi and Eli looked dazed at the warmth of their reception. Avi's father, Yonathan Kronenfeld, expressed his thanks to all who had helped getting his son and his friends back home. He also thanked the people of Acre for their support during the difficult months of his son's captivity.

Sarit Hillel, Avi's sister, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We hoped and prayed for this moment. Now it has come and it is more than a dream, it is a Hanukkah miracle."

Avi told *The Post*: "I am tired but very touched at the wonderful sur-

prise all the people of Acre have prepared for us. I always knew we would come home again, the question was only when. I never lost faith." Kronenfeld said the prisoners had been well treated by their PLO guards, and had received Hebrew and English books as well as writing materials.

But their last few days in Tripoli had been frightening, as the battle between the PLO factions drew nearer and shells fell close to the building in which they were being held. Then the food, water and electricity ran out. "We were all frightened," he said.

Eli Abutbul said: "I am tired but I feel good. We didn't believe that this was really it. Before, they had told us things like this — but nothing had come of it."

His sister Miriam, 14, said the family of seven had lived under great strain for the past 15 months. "The atmosphere at home was tense. We did not know what to expect. Now everything is just wonderful. We are going to have the biggest party the world has ever seen."

"Welcome Home Rafi," said placards posted outside Hazan's Holon apartment building, which was decorated with colourful paper streamers.

"OC Manpower Branch Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron called us at 6 p.m. on Wednesday and told us to stay at home, because something was about to happen," Zipora Hazan said. "We were excited and happy, but tense too, knowing the danger of moving about in Tripoli."

Only at 5:30 a.m. yesterday did the parents receive word that Rafi was safe.

"I didn't imagine such a homecoming, but I dreamed about

coming home often enough," Rafi said when he arrived.

Neighbours and friends streamed into the home of Shmuel and Zehava Montabeski, the parents of 19-year-old Avi, filling the flat with flowers and cakes throughout the day. "We knew all through this terrible period of captivity that with the help of God he would come back to us," said Zehava.

When Danny Gilboa arrived at his Tel Aviv apartment accompanied by his parents and relatives, the waiting crowd burst into applause and a children's choir sang "Hevenu Shalom Aleichem" and "Baruch Haba."

"My God, he looks so thin and pale!" one neighbour gasped, clutching his head with his hands when Gilboa, thin but smiling radiantly, appeared.

"The last three days were real hell," said Danny's father Zvi. "We followed the news of Tripoli burning up and were worried sick about our son. We were glued to the radio and television at all hours of the day."

"The first few weeks (in captivity) were the hardest," said Reuven Cohen who arrived at his Yavne home to find over 100 people jammed in the flat. "The last were bad too — the waiting and the fighting in Tripoli. They protected us as much as possible, and moved us once to a less vulnerable building."

"We talked to our captors a lot about politics, our relations with the Arabs, how to solve the problems of both sides. We became friends with some of them, while others couldn't stand us. For some of them it was hard to see us go," he said. (Compiled from reports by David Rudge, Michal Yudelman and Yitzhak Oked.)

IDF releases all Ansar prisoners

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ANSAR, Lebanon. — The Israel Defence Forces last night completed its evacuation of its main prison camp in South Lebanon, sending some 3,300 Palestinians and Lebanese to their homes in South Lebanon, and sending prisoners of other nationalities to Algeria.

The operation, which went almost without a hitch, began early on Wednesday evening. Airplanes and helicopters landed and took off, picking up the prisoners who had travelled by bus to the local airstrip.

Apart from the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners, Jordanians, Syrians, Turks, Sudanese, Libyans, Indians and Somalis and others were flown out. These nationalities chose to be evacuated to Algeria, where they were flown after a stop at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross supervised the evacuation. They asked each prisoner if he wanted to be freed in South Lebanon or flown to Algeria.

Israeli soldiers returned each prisoner's clothing and personal belongings before sending the in-

mates on the short bus ride to the airstrip.

"They shot at us, they killed our children, and now we are letting them go free," grumbled a civilian bus driver from Kiryat Shmona, who had been mobilized for the operation.

The first prisoners to be removed, along with journalists summoned for the occasion, were shocked by the large number of planes taking off and landing. At first, it was said that 800 prisoners had asked to be flown to Algeria. But some 200 decided to join them at the last minute.

In the buses, the prisoners were chained hand and foot, and before boarding the planes they were blindfolded as well.

While the 1,000 were flying over Kiryat Shmona, Hadera and Netanya en route to Ben-Gurion, 3,300 of their fellow detainees remained at Ansar, awaiting transfer to various points in Lebanon.

IDF officers did not hide their means: "Do you know what this means?" one asked. "Over 3,000 terrorists, some of them held since the beginning of the war, are return-

ing to where they were before, in Tyre, Sidon, Nabatiya and elsewhere."

The army imposed a curfew on several roads leading to Ansar, and on Tyre, Sidon, Nabatiya and Hasbaya, where the rest of the detainees were to be freed.

News media in Lebanon quickly picked up the story of the release, and by morning many children and women could be seen peeking from behind curtains in houses throughout the area.

Refugee camps near Sidon, like Ein Hilwe, Mia Umla and Burj al-Shimal came to life. Women who had last seen their husbands 1½ years ago began shouting for joy.

Ansar detention camp will not be dismantled. A small IDF contingent will remain there, and persons arrested in the future in South Lebanon will be brought there, OC Northern Command Aluf Orr said.

Also freed were 34 women detainees held at another camp near Nabatiya. In contrast to the men, who generally remained quiet during the evacuation, many of the women shouted nationalist Palestinian slogans and made the victory sign upon their release.

Soviets scrap moratorium will deploy more missiles

MOSCOW (AP). — President Yuri Andropov yesterday announced Soviet retaliation for NATO's deployment of new U.S. missiles and specified for the first time that the Soviet threat to the U.S. would include weapons based at sea.

In a statement carried by the official news agency Tass, Andropov reiterated past Soviet statements that the NATO deployment would increase the threat to Western Europe and to America.

He also said Moscow was scrapping its moratorium on stationing further SS-20 missiles and confirmed he considers "further participation" in the Geneva talks to limit nuclear arms in Europe "impossible" following the decisions by Britain, Italy and West Germany to deploy new American-made cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

He made no mention, however, of any Soviet abandonment of the parallel superpower talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms. The Soviets indefinitely suspended the talks on European nuclear arms on Wednesday.

The statement by Andropov, who has not been seen in public since August 18, was read in full on the main Soviet television evening news.

The planned weapons installations "in ocean areas and seas" would be "corresponding Soviet systems...adequate to the threat which is being created for us and for our allies by the American missiles that are being deployed in Europe."

"The installation of new missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, started 'some time ago,' but will be 'accelerated' following the NATO decision to station new U.S. medium-range missiles, Andropov said.

His statement blamed the failure of the negotiations on the U.S.

Low-sulphur fuel kept Tel Aviv healthy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Air quality in the Tel Aviv area never fell below the established standards last summer, thanks to a new system of switching over to low-sulphur fuel in area power stations when weather conditions are difficult.

This was the finding of a committee comprising representatives of the Health Ministry, the Meteorological Service and the Electric Corporation, which supervises the operations of the power stations.

Based on special meteorological forecasts received each morning, the Tel Aviv area power stations were switched over to low-sulphur content fuel 19 times during the summer. This step prevented the production of unacceptably high levels of sulphur dioxide, the major air pollutant created by power plants.

The supervisory committee will continue monitoring air quality during the winter. The stockpiles of low-sulphur fuel will be sufficient to last through the coming summer, the committee said.



Danny Gilboa, one of the freed IDF soldiers, is greeted by his family on his return to Israel yesterday.

Cheers, tears greet Ansar prisoners

SIDON (Reuters). — Thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese families across South Lebanon cheered and wept for joy yesterday at the return of their sons, husbands, brothers and fathers from Israeli prisons.

Hundreds thronged the Sidon seafront to greet friends and relatives released from the Ansar detention camp.

The prisoners, all in blue or green tracksuits and mostly bearded, walked to freedom in batches, crossing a barbed wire fence before falling into the arms of their loved ones.

Without exception, they said they were happy and relieved to be out of Ansar, a dismal tented encampment on a windswept hill near Nabatiya.

The first batch to arrive in Sidon, once the southern headquarters of the PLO, went straight to a nearby square, kissed the ground and prayed for the souls of the thousands killed in the Israeli invasion.

Most of the prisoners at the quayside in Sidon protested that the Israelis had had no cause to detain them, but some retained a streak of defiance against their captors.

Hala Khadouri, a 19-year-old Palestinian and one of at least 35 women prisoners released yesterday, said: "Ansar will never stop us. In fact, it has taught us to follow the Palestinian struggle."

She wore a blue tracksuit like the men, but during her captivity she had stitched the word "Ansar" across her T-shirt.

All Ahmed Hassan, a 24-year-old Lebanese farmer arrested in the eastern Bekaa Valley three weeks ago, said the Israelis had accused him of being a Communist. "In fact, I am an independent Communist," he added with a smile.



Nahal commander Tat-Aluf Amnon Eshkol embraces return prisoners of war as they step off a navy missile boat yesterday.

Eliav says Kreisky, Sartawi helped get prisoners free

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some of the credit for the release of the six Israelis should go to the slain Palestine Liberation Organization leader Issam Sartawi, to Austria's former chancellor Bruno Kreisky and to Kreisky's aide Herbert Amry, former MK Arye (Lova) Eliav said yesterday.

Eliav was asked by former prime minister Menachem Begin in October 1982 to ascertain where and by whom the prisoners were being held and to arrange that they be visited. Until then, the prisoners had not been visited, and the Ahmed Jibril organization did not admit to holding anyone.

Eliav immediately flew to Vienna and met with Kreisky, who helped him establish contact with Sartawi, who was later shot dead by a rival PLO gang in Portugal.

Kreisky, according to Eliav, "greatly aided us in locating the men and arranging the exchange. He devoted much time and thought to it. Most of all, he put at our disposal Herbert Amry who proved to be a wise man and one of action."

Eliav was involved in prisoner talks for six months until June 1983. "I wasn't alone in the field and the then chief of the Israel Defection Forces manpower division Aluf Moshe Nativ played an important

part. My part was limited locating the men, especially U held by Jibril. The Fatah was amenable to compromise. Sar helped, but he demanded a price. Attorney Arye Marinsky helped the negotiations effort when M Arens became defence mini When Marinsky's help deteriorated Shmuel Tamir over. "I worked well with bot them. They asked me to help time to time and I did so willing Eliav said."

Ha'Olam Hazeher editor Avneri, a one-time colleague Eliav's in the Sheli party said brought up the matter of prisoners in his meetings with chieftain Yasser Arafat. "We not fulfil an important role in talks, but though us the PLO or stood how important this questi for Israel."

Avneri said "It was foolish t the fate of the two prisoners he Jibril to that of the six men rele by the Fatah. The animi between the two groups is so i that the matter could not handled in tandem."

Avneri offered an explanation how some of the prisoners ende in Jibril's hands. All eight, he were in one outpost when the F captured them. But the men took them prisoner came on (Continued on Page 17)

STOLEN CARS. — Five persons have been detained on suspicion of having stolen six cars inside the Green Line and hiding them in the Gaza Strip where they were found partly stripped.

TOURISM. — Acre municipality has set up a tourist department will renovate dozens of the ancient buildings and also see interest investors in building h in the town.



Accompanied by Red Cross officials, the released Israeli prisoners of war are transferred by dinghy yesterday morning in the Mediterranean from a French ship to an Israeli Navy missile boat.

Our deeply felt thanks to the many relatives and friends who expressed condolences, personally or in writing, on the death of the head of our family

FRITZ LOEWY ז"ל

Dr. Edith Loewy
Beth Joles

Hanni and Fritz Hirsch

To Mr. Arturo Rossmann
we share your grief
on the death of your

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Adina Cherry Ben-Chorin and family, Jerusalem
Rabbi M.D. Charry, Long Island
Dr. Dana Charry, Penn.

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JEFF BALESON ז"ל

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Beryl, Shirley and T.

Ends two months of silence Begin greets POWs in radio interview

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The voice of former premier Menachem Begin was heard on Kol Yisrael yesterday morning for the first time in over two months, as Begin welcomed the release of the Israeli POWs.

Radio reporter Arye Golan, who on previous occasions had tried unsuccessfully to get Begin on the air, called the former premier at his residence in Jerusalem before 7 a.m. Begin agreed to deliver a message, which was recorded and broadcast soon after.

In a clear, strong voice, Begin said he was "happy to issue this message today, when the families, who suffered for so many months, will greet soldiers returning from captivity."

Begin added that many problems could result from the trade of thousands of terrorists for the six Israelis. "The price we have paid is very great. We must take steps so that they (the terrorists) cannot act against us in the future."

The former premier said he thought there had been no alternative to freeing the Palestinian prisoners, since the Israeli captives were in supreme danger during the inter-Palestinian fighting in Tripoli.

"Asked if he would meet with the six freed soldiers, Begin said: "One day, I would of course like to meet them. I dealt with the subject for a

long period; over many months I met with their families. I saw their suffering, and today I am happy at their release."

When Golan asked Begin if that meant he was finally ending his self-imposed isolation in the Jerusalem residence of the premier, Begin said: "That has nothing to do with this matter."

Asked if he felt well, Begin responded in the affirmative.

The former premier later telephoned Yonatan Kronenfeld, the father of Avi Kronenfeld, who was one of the six captives. He congratulated the family, as did Begin's son, Binyamin. The Begins had been in special contact with the Kronenfeld family since Avi fell into the hands of the PLO.

There is still no indication as to when Begin intends to move out of the official prime minister's residence in Rehov Smolenskin and into his rented apartment in the Yefe Nof quarter. The Yefe Nof flat has been furnished with items from Begin's key money apartment in Tel Aviv, and with furniture and household goods purchased for him by his children.

Photographers remain on duty outside the official residence in the hope that they may get pictures of Begin, who has been growing a white beard and whose aides say he has been suffering from a skin ailment.

Jews welcome to return, King Hassan tells MK Biton

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"All Moroccan Jews who have left their country — including those in Israel — are welcome to 'return home,'" MK Charlie Biton (DFPE) yesterday quoted King Hassan as saying during a meeting between the two men last Saturday.

Reporting to newsmen in Jerusalem on his visit to the Moroccan royal palace, Biton described the monarch as being very well disposed towards his Jewish subjects, some of whom hold positions in his government.

The king recalled how his late father had refused to comply with an order from the Vichy government of France during World War II to round up Morocco's Jews for deportation to German concentration camps.

"The PLO's representative in Morocco, Abu Marwan, joined the MK and the king for their meeting,

According to Biton, Hassan "recognizes the right of Israel to exist, and that Israel is a decisive factor in Middle East politics."

"The King also stressed his belief that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian Arabs, and Israel should respect their right of national self-determination and independent statehood."

Biton, who will report to the Knesset next week on his invitation to see the king, also disclosed that in January 1977, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy (then an MK) visited the King.

The MK said he had been officially invited by King Hassan "because my political views jibe with his... and during our meeting, which lasted about 35 minutes, I told him how Israelis of North African origin face discrimination, and that despite their large numbers in Israel, constitute less than 1 per cent of the senior civil service."

Man who spat at Kollek loses appeal

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Sharply denouncing the use of violence by persons "against another sector of society which serves the public in a way not to their liking," the Supreme Court this week turned down an appeal by a Jerusalem resident sentenced for spitting at Mayor Teddy Kollek.

David Langer, 31, of the Batei Ungarin in Mea Shearim, was sentenced to 100 days in prison, with another nine months suspended, for assaulting Kollek last July. He also cursed the mayor.

In his defence, Langer said he was acting "in the name of God, who is much more important than the mayor's honour." His attorney Shaul Marcus argued that since the defendant had admitted committing the offence, a suspended sentence and a fine should have been sufficient. His clean record and family obligations, he said, should also be taken into consideration.

Justices Dov Levin, Shoshana Netanyahu and Eliezer Goldberg rejected this view, saying that "in a free and democratic society, where people are at liberty to express their opinions openly and to fight for their views in a proper way, people must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands and harm their fellow citizens in such a despicable way." (Itim)

Electricity rates go up

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved a 20 per cent increase in electricity rates effective retroactively from November 4.

The approval came after weeks of deliberation, and only after Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad intervened with the committee's coalition members early this week to ask them to support the rate hike.

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Jubilant PLO prisoners yesterday board an Air France plane at Ben-Gurion Airport, that flew them to Algeria.

Smiling terrorists flash 'V' signs at airport

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LOD. — Ben-Gurion Airport took on the aspect of a Palestine Liberation Organization convention early yesterday morning as smiling prisoners chanted slogans, flashed victory signs and displayed a Palestinian flag.

More than 1,000 terrorists had been brought from the Ansar camp in South Lebanon in Hercules military transport planes. Another 100, including five women, came from prisons around Israel where they had been serving terms for security offences.

As soon as the military authorities received the signal that the six Israeli prisoners had been handed over in Tripoli, the terrorists began hoarding three Air France jumbo

jets. The planes had been chartered by the International Red Cross.

The crews of the French planes treated it as a normal flight with regular meal service. A member of the crew said no particular security measures were being taken.

One by one, the buses drove up to the planes and policemen removed handcuffs and blindfolds that had covered the prisoners' eyes since they boarded the Hercules transports in Lebanon. As soon as the prisoners saw the journalists and TV crews around them, they began chanting slogans.

Some shouted "Palestinian Revolution" while others declared their loyalty to Yasser Arafat. Many raised their hands in "V" signs and one pulled out a home-made Palestinian flag and held it before

the cameras. Some even bent and kissed the ground.

The prisoners, wearing blue and green sweatsuits provided by the Red Cross, carried small handbags with their possessions, which had been returned to them by the Israel Defence Forces before they left the camp. One was carrying a guitar.

Standing by at the airport were Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, as well as other high ranking army officers.

After the prisoners boarded the planes, the baggage sections were being loaded with bound cartons containing the PLO archives that the IDF had taken in Beirut. The return of the material had been one of the conditions of the prisoner exchange.

Prisoners told 'let's not meet again'

The following is the text of the letter presented by the Ansar camp commandant to each of the detainees on his release:

Praise God that the sad chapter of your imprisonment has come to an end and that the long-awaited day has arrived. Soon you will be released from the camp and see your loved ones again.

As it is written in the Holy Books, "there is a time to fight and a time to cease." Now the time for agreements has come and the period of your suffering has ceased.

We personally wish you a good life and a new leaf in the book of your life.

The Israel Defence Forces and the camp commandant are interested, no less than you are, to give you your freedom as quickly as possible. For this reason, all of us must lend a hand in organizing and carrying out the necessary procedures as they were explained to you by those responsible.

For reasons of organization, the procedure will be: those who choose to leave Lebanon will be the first to be freed and to set out on their way. We ask your

friends who are not going outside Lebanon to be patient and to help those leaving to do so quickly.

Those who choose to remain in the area held by the IDF will be freed after them.

Now, at the end of your travail which, as all of us know, has affected your families no less than it has affected you, each one of you should take stock and realize that the time has come to repair and rebuild what was harmed, and to invest his energies and devote himself to his affairs.

We are not naive and realize that very quickly you will face pressures to return to the dangerous path which led you to great suffering.

Each one of you gave much of his spirit, his body and his money. Do not forget how easy it is to get into the situation you are now leaving and how difficult it is to get out of it.

We are happy that you will not have to spend another difficult winter in the camp. May each one of you sit "under his vine and under his fig tree."

Godspeed, and Allah willing, may we not meet again.

News of releases was shock for unfreed prisoner's family

By MICHAEL VUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The parents of one of the Israeli captives not freed from Lebanon yesterday have complained that they were not informed about the impending POW releases.

Zvi and Miriam Groff, the parents of Yossi Groff, — who is being held prisoner by Ahmed Jibril's forces, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday: "They should have prepared us for this."

Yossi and Nissim Salem — the two IDF soldiers being held by Jibril — were captured in Lebanon on the same day as the six POWs released yesterday.

"Until two weeks ago, we were one parcel with the other families, and were notified of any development," Miriam Groff said.

"Suddenly the parcel has broken apart."

Nobody from either the army or the government thought to contact the Groffs in advance of the releases, they charged. "We first heard the news on the radio," said Zvi Groff.

Both parents said they were happy for the six who were released, but said that suddenly hearing about the others increased their concern for their son. Announcements made on Israel radio to the effect that the efforts to release Groff and Salem are continuing did little to ease their concern.

BICYCLE THIEVES. — Nahariya police have arrested three 17-year-olds who have reportedly confessed to stealing 35 bicycles during the past few months.

Jerusalem girl dies, after being hit by bus

An eight-year-old Jerusalem girl was killed yesterday afternoon when she was hit by a bus as she was crossing Sderot Herzl, police say. The accident occurred about 1 p.m. when she was coming home from school. (Ium)

Lawyers dispute Sharon's libel charge against 'Time'

NEW YORK (AP). — Minister-without-Portfolio Ariel Sharon watched lawyers argue in court on Wednesday on whether a Time magazine article implied he had encouraged the massacre of Palestinian refugees by Christian Phalangists in Beirut in September, 1982.

Sharon, who filed a libel suit against Time in June, contends the magazine in effect falsely accused him of murder in its report on the Kahane Commission's investigation of the massacre.

But an attorney for Time said it made no such accusation and, in any event, that Sharon's reputation is so poor he is "libel-proof."

Judge Abraham Sofaer reserved decision on Time's request to dismiss the lawsuit at U.S. District Court in Manhattan.

The suit focuses on a February 21 Time piece that said a secret appendix to the report asserts Sharon met with relatives of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Jemayel the day after his assassination.

"Sharon reportedly told the Jemayels that the Israeli army would be moving into West Beirut and that he expected the Christian forces to go into the Palestinian refugee camps," Time said. "Sharon also reportedly discussed with the Jemayels the need for the Phalangists to take revenge for the assassination of Bashir."

Time attorney Stuart Gold said Sharon's reputation was so damaged by the commission report on his indirect responsibility that there is no point in holding a trial on whether his name was further harmed by the magazine.

"The crux of this case is: does the Time article mean that General Sharon, in his conversations with the Jemayel family, discussed the need for revenge — in the sense that there had to be revenge?" said Milton Gould, Sharon's lawyer.

"This is the charge of massacre. This is perhaps the worst charge that can be made against a human being," he said.

Dulzin complains to Shamir about Uzan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin, in an urgent telegram to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday objected to a statement by Absorption Minister Aharon Uzan that potential immigrants are being discouraged from coming here due to the shortage of housing.

Dulzin said that immigration has increased "considerably" this year, especially from the Western countries, and that the growth is expected to continue in 1984.

"Even in much more difficult periods, immigration was not throttled because of housing shortages," Dulzin maintained. Dulzin asked the premier to find a solution to the shortage of immigrant flats allotted by the Ministry of Construction and Housing. Jews abroad interested in aliyah would then not be discouraged from making their plans, he said.

In a recent radio interview, Uzan said he discouraged some Jews from France from coming to Israel because absorption centres are full, and because there is a shortage of flats for immigrants.

Barker, head of UK troops in Palestine, dies

By HYAN CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — General Sir Evelyn Barker, former head of the British troops in Palestine in part of the period leading up to the establishment of the State of Israel, has died here at the age of 89.

Barker, who arrived in Palestine in 1946, was the object of a number of attempts to assassinate him. When he left Palestine in February 1947, he confirmed the death sentence on three Stern group leaders arrested while carrying guns and whips on the night that a British officer and his sergeants were flogged. They were: Dov Rosenbaum,

Eliezer Kashani and Mordechai Alkoshi.

According to press reports of his death this week, a letter bomb was sent to him by the Stern group in June 1947 but the parcel was spotted before it reached him. According to the Daily Telegraph report on Wednesday, "an assassin sent by the Irgun arrived in London. The agent was Ezer Weizman."

Earlier this year, when Israel was considering sending former Irgun commander Eliahu Lankin to Britain as its ambassador, Barker said that Britain must be "bloody fools" to consider accepting him. Lankin was not appointed.

Workers begin cleaning Armour monument

RAFAH. — Workers have begun cleaning and restoration work on the Armoured Brigade monument near the Egyptian border here. The Jerusalem Post reported on its deplorable condition some three months ago.

A committee has also been set up to look after the monument.

Eliezer Ben-Zvi, head of the Eshkol regional council in the western Negev, said yesterday.

Ben-Zvi told The Post that the regional council has received both authorization and a budget from the Defence Ministry for taking care of the monument. The area has been cleaned and missing stairs are now being replaced, said Ben-Zvi.

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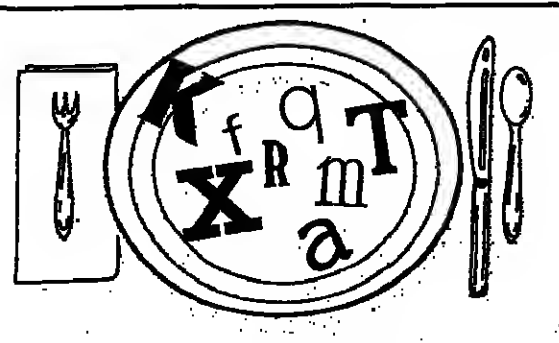
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Kohl, Mitterrand confer on missiles

BONN. — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand were expected to make a joint appeal to the Soviet Union to return to the disarmament negotiating table when they opened regular Franco-German consultations in Bonn yesterday, diplomatic sources said.

They were also expected to concentrate on ways to break a deadlock over the European Community's latest and most serious financial crisis.

Moscow broke off talks in Geneva on Wednesday after the West German parliament voted to start deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Mitterrand is expected to reaffirm his strong support for the vote during his meeting with Kohl.

Most of the 24-hour French visit, however, will deal with efforts to avoid a breakdown of the community summit conference in Athens on December 3-6. At the last summit in Stuttgart, West Germany, five months ago, member states agreed that a replicated

package linking new financial resources to reforms should be presented at Athens.

But a series of ministerial meetings has so far made little progress on a crucial proposal to increase the share of value added tax the 10 member states contribute to the community budget.

Almost half Mitterrand's cabinet will be in the West German capital for the Franco-German talks, an indication of the wide range of issues on the agenda.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union's media passed over the Kremlin's decision to halt missile talks with Washington without comment while the world awaited a signal of Moscow's intentions.

The Communist Party daily *Pravda*, along with other newspapers, published Wednesday's two-sentence Soviet announcement from Geneva beneath other news on inside pages. The statement, worded as a routine report on the two-year-old Geneva talks, left open the possibility of resumption. In the West, officials appear

hopeful the USSR will return to the negotiating table. Highlighting the U.S. view that Moscow's decision to break off the talks was regrettable but not a crisis, President Reagan left Washington on schedule for a long holiday weekend.

The medium-range missile talks may have ended for the time being, but East-West contacts are being kept open in other forums. Apart from the Vienna troop-reduction talks, which reopened for a routine session yesterday, there are also Geneva negotiations on limiting long-range nuclear weapons, the so-called START talks.

Outside NATO, British Commonwealth leaders meeting in New Delhi have expressed concern about the level of world tension and discussed efforts to promote a dialogue between the superpowers. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who has launched his own initiative for world peace, urged nuclear nations to freeze their arsenals or accept a weapons ceiling. (Reuter, AP).

2 African nations denounce U.S. invasion of Grenada

NEW DELHI (AP). — Serious divisions erupted at the 48-nation Commonwealth summit yesterday when two African nations denounced the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in what East Caribbean states said was an unprecedented attack upon them.

"Fireworks have already started over Grenada and the philosophical atmosphere of the conference has been dissipated," Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said in a BBC interview here.

Lee was speaking after a stormy closed session in which Zimbabwian leader Robert Mugabe and Zambian's Kenneth Kaunda slammed the invasion as "total contravention of all the rules of international law and of the UN Charter," a Commonwealth spokeswoman said.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose nation was one of six which joined the October 25 invasion, complained the "attacks" on other member states were in terms never heard previously within the association of Britain and its former colonies. Commonwealth spokesman Patsy Robertson said. Because of the clash, the com-

ference broke its agenda and postponed a scheduled afternoon discussion of the world economy to give — at Nigeria's insistence — the East Caribbean states a chance to put their case.

Kaunda and Mugabe, backed by Mauritius, said the invasion — to oust a leftist military coup in Grenada — raised the prospect of their states being invaded by their powerful white-minority ruled neighbour South Africa.

"The African view was that the consequences for them were enormous," Robertson, a West Indian Commonwealth bureaucrat, told reporters.

"They said, did this give South Africa the right to invade them? The African view was that Commonwealth countries (the east Caribbean states) had provided cover for the U.S. invasion of a fellow Commonwealth country and a country of which the queen is head of state."

Grenada, now under an interim administration, and not represented at the week-long summit, is one of 18 Commonwealth countries which recognize Queen Elizabeth II as their titular head of state.

Nicaragua sends 1,200 Cubans home

MEXICO CITY (AP). — Nicaragua's leftist government sent home 1,200 Cuban advisers to comply with a Central American peace treaty calling for removal of all foreign military advisers from the area, government sources said in Managua.

The withdrawal of foreign military advisers from Central America is among 21 objectives in a peace proposal by the Contadora group — made up of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico.

Meanwhile, the rebels in El Salvador, saying it is "time for shooting," rejected further talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's envoy to Central America

on bringing an end to the Salvadoran conflict, a Costa Rican official said.

The advisers in Nicaragua were some of the more than 8,000 Cubans helping the Sandinista government. Cuban President Fidel Castro recently said 200 of them are military advisers, but U.S. officials say there are hundreds more.

"Most of the Cubans who have left Nicaragua are technicians, teachers and sports trainers. Military advisers also have left, but on a lesser scale," said the source, who has direct access to the information. He spoke on condition he not be identified.

Time for shooting, not for talking

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP). — El Salvador's guerrillas on Wednesday rejected further mediation efforts by Richard Stone, the special U.S. envoy to the region, saying "the time now is for shooting, not talking," a top government official here said.

The official said a high-ranking guerrilla leader met on Wednesday with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to thank Monge for his efforts in bringing Stone and the Salvadoran left together for two

talks in the last five months.

"The guerrilla said they would not meet with Stone again," the source said.

He did not identify the guerrilla representative by name but said he came from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, an umbrella group of five rebel bands battling the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government.

Turkish premier resigns

ANKARA (AP). — Premier Bulend Ulusu, handed his resignation to President Kenan Evren yesterday, hours before the opening of a newly elected parliament to mark an end to three years of military rule.

Ulusu, 60, a retired admiral, has served as premier since the military takeover of September 1980.

French couple charged with killing 9 babies

BRIVE-FRANCE (AP). — Officials on Wednesday charged a French couple with the murder of nine babies born to them in the past nine years.

They said the remains of the newborn babies were found buried in a courtyard of the home where Jean-Pierre Leymarie, 44, and his wife Roland, 31, live with a 12-year-old daughter and 10-year-old son, police said.

Investigators said the Leymaries, who live in an isolated hamlet near Brive, confessed to the murders. The investigators did not say why the children were killed. There was one set of twins among the dead, officials said.

The probe began when police decided to follow up local rumours, which police believe started after the killing of the most recent child. Soldiers called in to dig up the Leymarie's courtyard found the remains buried near the household trash pile.

Technical problems are not Moscow's only worry. There were signs last year of an open rift among Soviet space chiefs on the advisability of keeping men in orbit for increasingly long periods.

When two cosmonauts set up a new 211-day record, some space planners wrote in the Moscow press that they considered the risk to the men's health too great and advised much shorter stays.

Western analysts said the 149-day mission by Lyakhov and Alexandrov may have been a compromise.

Noting that the U.S. is developing a powerful new air defense missile, the Patriot, he said: "We've been lucky so far."

"But we have to replace the aging systems that are now near the end of their effective life in the face of the increasingly sophisticated threat facing them."

Pretty, an electronic-weapons specialist, stressed: "The West has neglected this field. Also, the Soviets have been building their

Sports

SOCCER PREVIEW

Netanya's misery

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — With the renewal of league football tomorrow the big matches of the day will be played in Netanya and Beersheba.

Last season's unstoppable champions, Maccabi Netanya, who are in the amazing and embarrassing position of lying 14th in the league after seven games, entertain the new favourites for the championship title, Hapoel Tel Aviv. Hapoel have yet to lose a game this season and have conceded only three goals, compared to Netanya's four defeats and 15 goals taken out of its net, more than any other team in the National League.

Netanya coach Mordechai "Motele" Spiegel will be praying that his men of undoubted talent — Oded Machness, Benny Lamm, Moshe Gariani and David Lavie — will at last put their game together. They face a very strong and balanced team that includes Moshe Sinai, Gil Landau, Shabtai Levy, Maurice

Jano, Yacov Eekhaus and Rif Turk. On current form, Hapoel demand a lot of respect, but Netanya, it is hard to oppose a local despite their catastrophic start to the season.

If Maccabi Netanya have shocked by their demise, Beersheba have been the unexpected success story of the season. They play in Beersheba, against a team that contains a handful of highly talented players, such as goalkeeper Mario Zachowitsch, Rafi Eliahu, Shalom Avitan and Vair Ben Shanan.

Players and coaches claim it enforces breaks from weekly league football in the middle of the season are a sure way for upsetting a playing well. This is the danger of Betar. If only Betar had a striker lead its attack it might have doubled the 15 goals it has already scored. Uri Malmilian, Danny Neum and Eli Ohana are a class middle but any result is possible from an interesting encounter.

Anderlecht cry 'foul' throws

LONDON (Reuters). — Missiles thrown by home fans robbed holders Anderlecht of Belgium of a 1-0 away win over French side Lens in the first leg of a third round UEFA soccer match late on Wednesday night. Slow motion television replays showed fireworks and small stones being hurled towards Anderlecht goalkeeper Jacques Munaron as he prepared to collect a simple backpass a minute from the end.

To Anderlecht's dismay the ball bounced off the goalkeeper's right foot and rolled slowly into the net. The incident sparked vehement protests to the referee and riot police moved in to break up crowd trouble behind the Belgians' goal.

Bayern Munich, West Germany's sole team in European competition this season were defeated 1-0 by Borussia Dortmund in a replay of their first round tie. Bayern Munich, who were leading 1-0 at half-time, were substituted at the 11th minute with an equally fine shot gave England goalkeeper Ray Clemence a chance. Karl-Heinz had been substituted at the 11th minute with a thigh injury.

Other first round results: — Vitoria Forest 0-0; Watford 2, Sparta Prague 3; Radnicki (Yug.) 0 Hajduk Split (Yug.) 2; Austria VI 2; Inter Milan 1; Sturm Graz (Aust.) Lokomotiv Leipzig (EG) 0; Sparta Rotterdam Moscow Spartak 1.

Sparkling Vengsarkar

BOMBAY (AP). — India, trailing 0-2 in the current series, got off to a good start in the fourth cricket Test with the West Indies here yesterday, hitting 259 for four at close of the opening day.

Dilip Vengsarkar, who missed the last Test because of illness, slammed a sparkling century.

SCOREBOARD

ICE HOCKEY: NHL results — Toronto 6 Minnesota 4; Vancouver 4 Winnipeg 1; Detroit 3 St. Louis 0; Pittsburgh 4 New Jersey 1; NY Islanders 4 Philadelphia 2; Montreal 4 Hartford 3; Buffalo 6 NY Rangers 4; Chicago 2 Washington 2.

MOTOR RACING: Sweden's Stig Blomqvist driving an Audi Quattro won the British motor rally finishing the 2,890 km event 10 minutes ahead of world champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland.

SOCCER: Kenya, the defending champions, beat Malawi 2-0 while Zimbabwe beat Uganda 1-0 to reach the finals of the East and Central Africa Cup.

Pride as incentive

NEW YORK (AP). — One n after the Denver Nuggets lost by points and gave up 10 uncontested points at the instruction of coach Doug Moe, he successfully pleaded to their pride.

The Nuggets defeated the Diego Clippers 133-114 in National Basketball Association game on Wednesday night erased some of the embarrassment of Tuesday's 156-116 loss. Portland in which Moe told players to intentionally let the Blazers break a team record.

In other NBA games, it was Cleveland 98, Detroit 115; Indiana 113, San Antonio 105; Milwaukee 118, Golden State 94; New Jersey 110, Phoenix 108; Chicago 128, Utah 117 and Seattle, Los Angeles 96.

China ends tirades against western 'spiritual pollution'

PEKING (Reuters). — China's leaders, after a side-swipe at so-called spiritual pollution from the West, appeared yesterday to have focused again on their main task of eliminating Maoists from the party's ranks.

For the first time in several weeks there were no tirades against western-inspired decadence in the official press.

Diplomatic sources said the party had ordered its polemicalists to halt the "anti-pollution" campaign, which it believed had gone too far, and to emphasize instead the struggle to remove leftist opponents of the pragmatic leader, Deng Xiaoping.

"The word is out that the pollution campaign is over," one source said.

Instead, the official press was preparing to celebrate the 85th anniversary today of the birth of Liu Shaoqi, the old revolutionary who became state president only to be humiliated by Mao Tse-tung's Red Guards and deposed. He eventually died in jail in 1969.

Liu and Deng were the two most prominent victims of Mao's "cultural revolution." Deng returned from political oblivion to regain control of the party in 1978 but is still fighting residual Maoist elements in the party.

The party purge, or rectification campaign as it is officially called, was started to eliminate these "leftist" opponents who, the leadership says, are hindering the national modernization campaign.

Plastic money makes debut on the Isle of Man

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (AP). — The Isle of Man made money history on Wednesday by becoming the first to circulate a virtually indestructible plastic banknote, its chief accountant Christopher Tovell announced.

"You can't tear it with your bare hands, it won't fade, it doesn't get dirty and it's cheap," he said.

He said the new bill, issued only in the £1 denomination, has a guaranteed life of five years, compared with a paper note's nine-month lifespan.

Western analysts speculate about health of cosmonauts

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The return on Wednesday of two cosmonauts after 149 days in orbit was hailed as a new space success by Soviet newspapers, who said their mission marked a new triumph for Soviet science and technology.

But the Communist Party daily *Pravda* hinted that things had not gone entirely smoothly during their stay on the space station Salyut-7, saying that their mission had been "one of the most difficult in the history of cosmic flights."

The newspaper did not elaborate,

but Western media claimed last month that Salyut-7 had suffered a fuel leak.

Soviet coverage of Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov's return to Earth in central Asia Wednesday night caused surprise among Western analysts in Moscow and raised speculation about their health.

On previous occasions when cosmonauts have returned after long-term missions, state television has been quick to show film of them being greeted by space chiefs short-

ly after being released from their return capsule.

This time television has so far shown no film of the operation to locate the capsule nor any pictures of the cosmonauts after their return, though official reports have said they felt well after landing.

The cosmonauts' mission was part of a Soviet buildup towards maintaining a permanently-manned space station orbiting the Earth.


But apart from whatever difficulties Lyakhov and Alexandrov encountered, the entire programme

has suffered major technical failures and some Western analysts believe it may now be years behind schedule.

Technical problems are not Moscow's only worry. There were signs last year of an open rift among Soviet space chiefs on the advisability of keeping men in orbit for increasingly long periods.

When two cosmonauts set up a new 211-day record, some space planners wrote in the Moscow press that they considered the risk to the men's health too great and advised much shorter stays.

Western analysts said the 149-day mission by Lyakhov and Alexandrov may have been a compromise.



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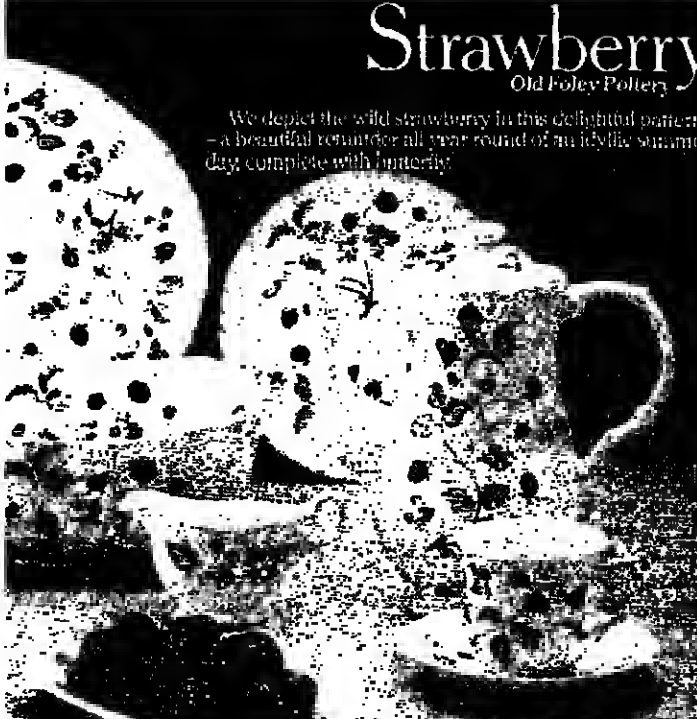
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A learning experience with your co-workers

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar talks to The Post's New York Correspondent, Leon Hadar

THE ISRAELI people should recognize that for all their doubts about the United Nations, it was this organization that gave birth to the State of Israel. Even if you sometimes disagree with the General Assembly, the Security Council or some other UN organ, you have to maintain your full participation in UN activities.

"As far as the General Assembly concerned, this is a democratic body, just as Israel is a democratic country. Whether you agree or disagree with it, the fact is that it is a democratic organization. It reflects the views of the majority of the governments in the organization."

So said UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in reply to a question put to him in the course of a long interview with The Jerusalem Post this week.

The Peruvian-born head of the UN body, who served in many posts in his country's Foreign Ministry — including ambassador to the Soviet Union and to the UN — before his appointment two years ago, is regarded by Israeli diplomats in the U.S. as the most widely respected secretary-general the state has ever had. Indeed, he has been one of the most active opponents of the efforts of the anti-Israel bloc to suspend its membership in the organization.

He explained his views on the matter thus:

"I feel strongly, and have said so many times, that universality is an essential basic principle of the UN. The purpose of the UN is to organize the whole community of nations so as to maintain international peace and security and achieve international cooperation in solving many problems. This does imply that all member states will at times agree with one another. The expectation is, however, that disputes between members will be settled within the organization in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and using the machinery established for this purpose."

In the case of a long, drawn-out conflict such as the one in the Middle East, in the course of which decisions adopted by competent bodies have often remained unimplemented, there are bound to be frustrations. That such frustrations turn against one of the parties to the conflict is perhaps understandable.

"For my part, I believe that the interests of all parties are best served by the active presence of all member states, and I have always worked to this end, in the belief that members can be better persuaded to cooperate if they are present. I am convinced that the UN provides the proper, and indeed the only, framework for a settlement of the Middle East problem, which, of course, the parties remain within the organization."

'There is a strong sentiment among a majority of member states against the occupation of territory by force'



Perez de Cuellar felt that for Israelis to speak of an automatic anti-Israel majority in the UN was to oversimplify the problem and to project the organization as being basically against Israel.

"What is involved is a voting pattern on issues related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Middle East problem, especially as regards occupation and the future of the Palestinians. In many cases, resolutions are presented, because previous ones were not implemented."

"You will agree with me, for example, that there would be no votes against Israel on the resolution concerning Israeli settlements on the West Bank if there were no settlements. We must recognize that there is a strong sentiment among a majority of member states against

the occupation of territory by force."

The Secretary-General reacted strongly to a reference to "an anti-Israel bloc" in the Assembly.

"Your political system in Israel also works through blocs. The Likud is a bloc. With the exception of the Arab and East European blocs, the other recognized groups here have very different views on the Arab-Israeli issue."

"The Latin American bloc from which I come is supportive of Israel, the Asian and African blocs are divided on Arab-Israeli questions. Even in the Arab group, you have Egypt acting independently. The non-aligned group is not monolithic, and I am sure that on economic issues you would find much more common ground with many Third World countries than with the industrial world. After all,

you are a Third World country."

IN A REPORT to the Security Council on the Middle East, the secretary-general discussed the possibility of involving the council as an instrument of peace in the area. He asked him to elaborate on this.

"The UN can provide some ideas for a global, comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. The Security Council is a place where, for years, all the parties concerned have been able to present their views on the Middle East situation. Unfortunately, they have never met to agree on something, but only to exchange recriminations."

"If we could think of the Security Council as a place where debate is excluded and instead establish working groups there which would be able to meet with all the different

parties to the conflict, to discuss the many aspects of the Middle East problem, we should be doing something very serious."

"I have never thought of the Security Council as the only possible forum for achieving peace in the area. We could think about an international conference. But let's imagine that the parties agreed to an international conference — can you imagine how they would start arguing about questions such as participation, chairmanship, the shape of the table? Here, in the Security Council everything is set up, and they are able to discuss all the serious problems."

Admitting that at this stage the UN is marginal to the political solution of problems in the Middle East, he went on:

"I try to help as much as I can with political and military presence

in the area. I am sure that my Israeli friends realize that where the UN operates in your area, there is a calm — for instance, in Southern Lebanon or in the Golan Heights. Both your government and the Syrian government asked for the extension of our presence in the Golan."

"The UN peace-keeping forces are a very important factor. You may find, when you decide to disengage your forces from Lebanon that there is no better solution than a UN presence there."

WE POINTED OUT that the Israelis are very sceptical about the efficiency of the UN forces.

"I am afraid that public opinion in Israel has been misled to believe that the peace-keeping forces are one-sided. But I have been happy to note that both sides to the conflict are critical of their operation which gives us evidence that we are impartial. I cannot recall one instance of disorder where there was a UN presence — in Lebanon or elsewhere. Even your government has changed its position vis-à-vis UNIFIL and is pleased that the forces are where they are today, preserving peaceful conditions."

"You will recall that, from the very beginning, the Lebanese and the Americans wanted a UN force instead of a multinational force, and to be quite candid, Israel was the main voice against it. I don't know if you think today that your position was the right one."

"My own position is that the UN forces would have been less controversial than the multinational forces, and maybe we could have avoided the tragedies that the American, French and Israeli forces suffered. It was wrong for your government, I believe, not to accept UN involvement instead of the multinational forces."

Was he considering an expansion of the role of the UN force today — perhaps to the Beirut area or as a replacement for the multinational force?

"Decisions on such issues are made by the Security Council where there isn't a unanimous position on the issue. Our problem is that the Security Council does not give enough support — and I am talking especially about the permanent members of the Council. Our forces can be efficient only if they are supported by the parties to the conflict and have the necessary political and military backing from the permanent members of the Security Council. This is not the case today."

Would he agree with the criticism that the UN occupies itself too much with Arab-Israeli issues?

"President Herzog mentioned that point in his address to the General Assembly. We have a kind of vicious circle here. There are a number of issues that keep reappearing on the agenda of this General Assembly year after year,

simply because they have not been dealt with to the satisfaction of the Assembly... also, you must understand that issues are interconnected. You cannot isolate the Arab-Israeli conflict from the Iran-Iraq war. Even President Herzog admitted in his meeting with me that the Lebanon conflict should not distract us from the global implication of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

And what of all the talk about PLO propaganda activity in the UN organs?

"I am not sure what you mean by that term. As you know, the PLO was invited by the General Assembly to participate in its sessions and its work in the capacity of observer. On that basis, the PLO has since made its position known on various aspects of the Middle East questions which are before the United Nations. I think it is relevant to remark in this context that the General Assembly is not a legislative but a political body. A just resolution of the Palestinian problem would be the best solution for all."

Why did the UN not support the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement?

"We have nothing against a decision made by member states, especially if they contribute to the solution of problems and are well-intended. But it is not for the secretary-general to pass judgment on this issue. I am an independent organ. I have to preserve my usefulness to all member countries."

DID HE EVER think of going to the area himself to try to achieve peace? Recalling that he had visited Israel before he was elected to his current position, Perez de Cuellar replied:

"Israel has invited me. I received an invitation from the Spanish-speaking President Navon, from Begin and now from Herzog. King Hussein has also invited me. I told them I would be delighted to visit the area, but I think it is not honest for me to raise expectations. If I don't have assurances that the visit will be of some use for the solution of the problem, I would be misleading. If not deceiving, public opinion in your countries."

"I am always ready to go, but I have to evaluate the chances of achieving something by such a visit."

Asked whether he reflected the views of the governments represented in the UN, the secretary-general replied:

"Of the organization's six organs, five are government-oriented. The only one which is non-governmental is the secretary-general. Once I am elected, I have to work in the interests of all member states with no exception, without any kind of discrimination. Lesotho, Sweden, France, Israel — for me they all have the same rights, and I have to work to preserve their rights in this organization."

The forgotten million

By HYAM CORNEY / Post London Correspondent

had brought it to his attention before") and British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

Western leaders may be forgiven their ignorance of the problem or unwillingness to do anything about it, Tamman says, but why should Israelis? He particularly deplored Golda Meir's attitude.

"I saw her several times, and she did not want to recognize that there was any refugee problem at all. She certainly did not regard Jews from Arab countries who had settled in Israel as refugees; for Golda, they were returning home."

There were some leaders, however, who were conscious of the problem.

"Yitzhak Rabin began to think that some good might come of the campaign, but the one who really believed in it and helped very much was the late Moshe Dayan when he was foreign minister. Also Shlomo Argov, when he was deputy director-general at the Foreign Ministry, gave us a lot of support and believed in what we were trying to do. And Menachem Begin supported our ideas."

TAMMAN estimates that there are some 600,000 Jews from Arab

countries living outside Israel, the majority — 350,000 — in France. And 4,000 are estimated to be left in Syria, 15,000 in Morocco, just over 200 in Egypt (divided between Cairo and Alexandria) and a mere 80 in Iraq. The problem of trying to get the remnant of Syrian Jewry out of the country will be among the matters discussed at the conference, where keynote speakers will be Justice Arthur Goldberg, Abba Eban, Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulzin and Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Beor-Porat, a former co-chairman of WOJAC.

The primary purpose of the conference, an advance paper for delegates states, is to explain the situation of those Jews still in Arab countries and the losses, claims and rights of those who lost their homes. It will also "appeal to the Arab world for peaceful co-existence with Israel" and analyse the "double exodus of Jews from Arab countries and of Palestinian Arabs, with a view towards resolving its consequences and so contributing materially towards a solution of the overall Arab-Israeli conflict."

Emphasis will be laid on the fact that those Jews from Arab countries who went to Israel have been resettled "at considerable cost to Israel,

and their full integration into the community has presented considerable social and economic problems."

Finally, the conference will aim "to help bygones be bygones." It will work for "a resolution of the sufferings and losses sustained by both parties to the conflict so as to promote peace in the Middle East."

THE WOJAC co-chairman raised the question of the Jews from Arab countries in several meetings with Anwar Sadat, and has also spoken with his successor, President Hosni Mubarak. In 1979, a last-minute cancellation of King Hussein's planned visit to Britain prevented his meeting the Jordanian monarch.

"Sadat would have loved to have been dealing with people like me," Tamman believes. "He regretted very much that the Jews had to leave his country and would have received them back again with open arms. I told him, of course, that they would not want to come back because of their past experiences and future uncertainties. But he valued my intervention and my views."

Tamman has never publicized his meetings with Sadat "because it would have done a great deal of harm to negotiations taking place at the time." He believes it would also have harmed the Israeli leadership. He gave Begin a full report of the meetings, but will not reveal their contents "as long as Begin lives. I will not betray his friendship."

He gets up and goes into another room of his suite, returning with a large colour photo showing Sadat and himself, with one of his daughters. Sadat is smiling and

shaking hands with Miss Tamman, while father looks on proudly.

THE 56-YEAR-OLD financier claims to be modest and shy of personal publicity. "I usually avoid journalists," he says. Owning homes in Britain, Monaco, Switzerland and Herzliya, he spends a great deal of time in the air, travelling from one business meeting to another. He speaks six languages fluently

and can get along in many others, including Hebrew. "It is a gift. When I go to China on business, for example, after a few days I can speak the language. Wherever I go, within a few hours I can make out what people are saying. No one can talk about prices without me understanding."

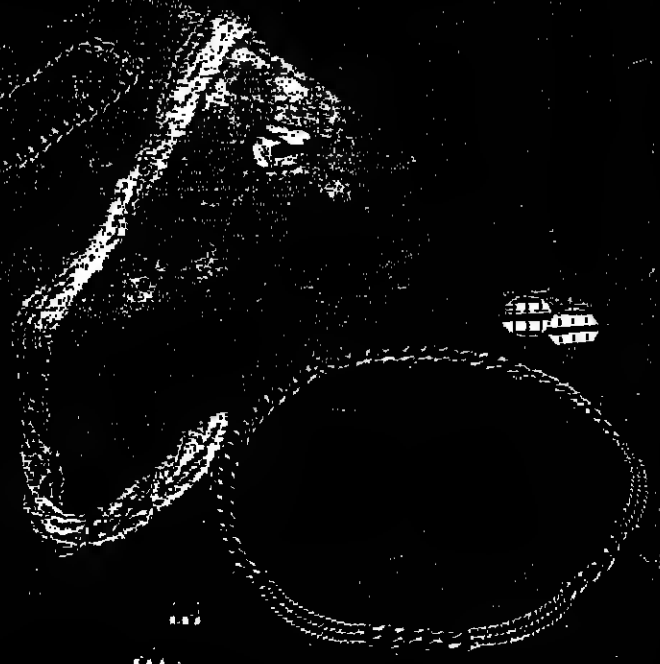
In addition to WOJAC, whose co-chairman he has been since it was founded in 1975, Tamman is world

vice-president and treasurer of the World Sephardi Federation.

"We are two different people," he says of the federation's president, his brother-in-law Nessim Gaon, "with different ways of thinking and acting. We work together on certain things, like helping to close the social gap in Israel, but we don't see eye to eye on everything. We don't agree on certain Israeli affairs." He did not elaborate on this.

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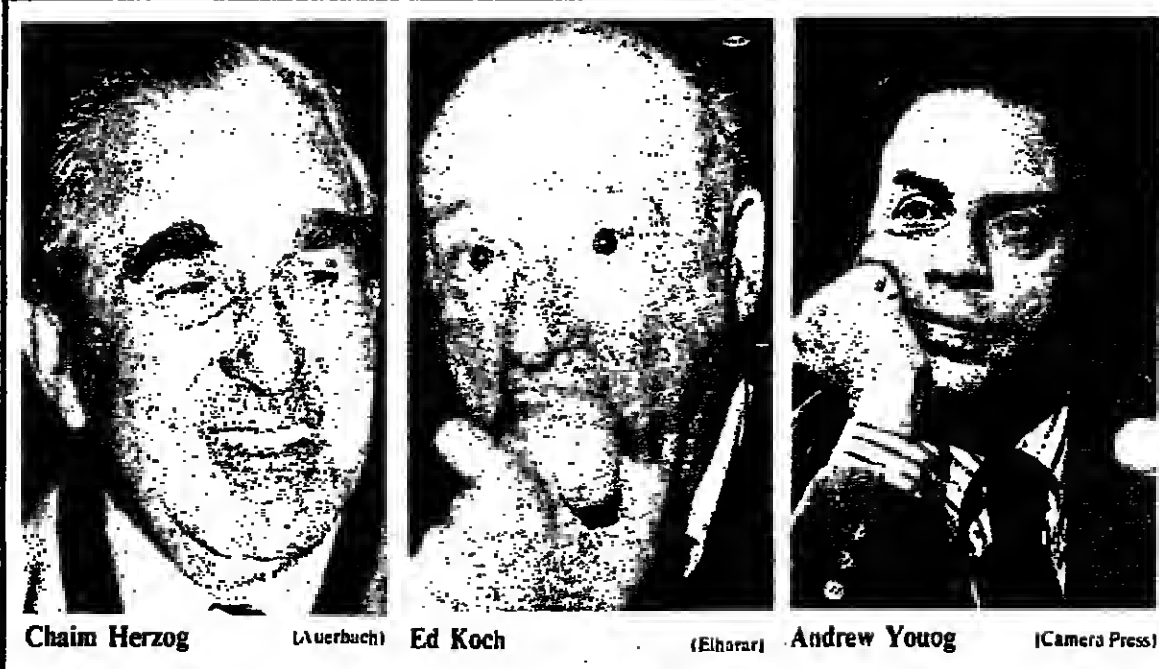
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PUBLIC FACES IN MANHATTAN / Mark Segal



Chaim Herzog

(Auerbach)

Ed Koch

(Elbarrar)

Andrew Young

(Camera Press)

AS A WEARY President Chaim Herzog flew home, he could reflect with satisfaction on an eminently successful American mission, his first as Israel's head of state.

Not only did President Ronald Reagan upgrade his visit at the White House, but there were many other harbingers of warmth for next week's visit by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

Herzog once again demonstrated his superb talents as Israel's top PR man, whether at the UN General Assembly, on the national television networks or in appearances before American Jewish audiences.

The theme of Herzog's speeches to Jewish communities has been the centrality of Israel in Jewish life. And he made his audiences uncomfortable, asserting that U.S. Jewry had failed to rise to the historic challenge of sending its youth on aliya.

He asked, too, why so many thousands of American Jewish students go to foreign colleges, while so few attend Israeli universities.

Meanwhile, Herzog's wife, Aura, demonstrated her own flair for PR. While in Atlanta, she paid respects at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial. This act so touched the King family that widow Coretta Scott Young and Martin Luther King Sr. made a point the following day of attending the Jewish Federation convention's reception for the Herzogs.

The presidential couple were also warmly welcomed by the Southern black leadership at a civic reception given by Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, who also welcomed them at the airport.

The warm welcome in Atlanta has been interpreted as a demonstration that mainstream black American leaders reject the anti-Israel stand of Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson.

ISRAELI CONSUL-GENERAL Naftali Lavi worked very hard to make the Herzog visit a success. He and his wife, Joan, gave a large reception for the Herzogs at their Upper East Side apartment. An array of New York politicians, led by Mayor Ed Koch attended (Hizbollah stressed his solidarity with Israel in his speech).

Guests included Ambassador to the U.S. Meir Rosenne, his wife and other Israeli officials, as well as U.S. Jewish leaders, including Presidents' Conference chairman Julius Berman.

They applauded when Lavi honoured Manhattan PR man Dan Abram for his work in helping to repair Israel's damaged image dur-

ing the Lebanon war.

Also at the party was Gabriel Sherover, who commutes between homes in Jerusalem, Manhattan and Montevideo.

Ambassador Rosenne revealed hidden talents as Israel's top PR man when he competed with the president in singing *semrai* for three hours.

The only New York politician not to call on the president was New York Governor Mario Cuomo. Some believe it is a function of Cuomo's ongoing feud with Koch, but others discounted the idea that such a canny politician would omit a call for such a reason.

AMONG HERZOG'S meetings with top media people was one with CBS chief William Paley, who called on the president at his hotel.

When Herzog arrived at *The New York Times* for a lunch date, publisher Arthur "Punch" Sulzberger complained jocularly: "Your visit has turned out to be very expensive." It transpired that the *Times* also had to feed 24 FBI agents who were assigned to protect the presidential party as well as the Israeli security guards.

Indeed, the FBI escort cut quite a swathe through Manhattan's busy traffic, escorted in turn by New York police cars with screaming sirens.

The security detail even crowded round when the Herzogs were given a special showing of the Monet exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, guided by Karl Kott.

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a reception for the Herzogs and urged other countries to follow Egypt's example. This, and other positive results of Herzog's visit to the UN, however, were overshadowed by the emphasis on Herzog's isolation — so vividly demonstrated by the walk-out of delegates when Herzog arrived to address the general assembly.

I THOUGHT of suggesting to Herzog before he flew home that the posh Park Avenue Regency Hotel be renamed the "Kiryas On the Hudson." A total of eight Israeli cabinet ministers are staying there this week and next week.

During one visit to the hotel, I bumped into energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and his wife,

Michal, who is the Israeli WIZO chairman. Another guest was Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon, who was in town looking for a publisher for his memoirs. It seems he failed to attract as high a price as did Ezer Weizman for his book, *The Bottle for Peace*.

Already here on "urgent ministry business" is Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, and due soon are Transport Minister Haim Coria, Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir and Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori.

Israeli guests next week also include, of course, Prime Minister Shamir and Defence Minister Arens, who remains second in popularity among Americans only to Abba Eban.

I'M ASSURED that Israeli ministers and other VIPs get special rates at the Regency — less than the \$400-a-day minimum rate per suite — because the hotel is owned by Lawrence Tish, a prominent American Jewish tycoon.

Also staying at the Regency is WZO chairman Arye Dukin, who caused raised eyebrows among U.S. Jewish leaders when he took a first-class flight to New York from Atlanta, while they sat in economy class.

SPANISH PREMIER Felipe Gon-

zalez reiterated his commitment to establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, but he dodged committing himself to a date at last week's meeting — the second since August — with World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman.

Newly elected WJC executive director Dr. Israel Singer, who attended the most recent meeting at the premier's office in Madrid, told me in New York that Bronfman pressed the Spanish socialist leader to explain why Israel should continue to be punished for having refused to recognize Franco.

Gonzalez reportedly assured Bronfman that full relations between Madrid and Jerusalem would come — a process begun with the introduction of air flights between the two countries.

"I know the moment when relations will be concluded between the two sovereign states," said Gonzalez, "but I'm keeping the date to myself."

Gonzalez and Bronfman agreed to set up a dialogue involving scholars from both Spain and the Jewish world, including Israel.

According to Singer, Bronfman continues to meet with Soviet ambassador to the U.S., Anatoly Dobrynin. Unlike his predecessors in the WJC, Nahum Goldmann and Philip Klutznick, however, Bronfman does not believe that only quiet

diplomacy will secure the release of Soviet Jews.

Bronfman asked the Soviet envoy specifically about securing permission for Ida Nudel to go to Israel, but received no response.

Singer fears that the current low ebb in emigration from the Soviet Union and the harsh line being taken towards Soviet Jewish activists is due to a lack of clear Soviet leadership, with Yuri Andropov no longer in control.

SINGER ALSO described a Bronfman meeting with Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, at which the premier indicated a more open-minded attitude on relations with Israel than he has shown in the past.

THE CENTRALITY of Israel in Diaspora life was the theme of the 1983 "State of World Jewry" address at the 92nd Street Y on Sunday night by *Commentary* magazine editor Norman Podhoretz. Previous speakers have included Prof. Gerson Cohen (1982), Staart Elzevstat (1981), and Abba Eban (1980).

Podhoretz said the majority of Jews uphold what Emil Fackenheim called the 614th commandment — "Surviving in the post-Auschwitz era... by supporting Israel."

The outcome of the media onslaught on Israel during the war

in Lebanon. Podhoretz said, was the revival of Jewish anti-Zionism, lending credence to the ongoing campaign to delegitimize Israel.

He accused the U.S. media of having vested interest in labelling Israel as an obstacle to peace in the Middle East. And while praising dissenters in Israel — a function of a working democracy — he feared that such "untramelled criticism" might be a luxury for a state under siege.

Podhoretz accused Israeli critics of former premier Menachem Begin of going overboard and of being "irresponsible," thereby aiding the enemies of Israel abroad.

Interestingly, the 92nd Street Y — a major American Jewish cultural institution — has lately hosted such sharp domestic critics of Likud as novelist Amos Oz, whose work is in vogue here, and will shortly give a platform for a poetry reading by an even sharper critic, Natan Zach.

Next week, the Israeli poet featured is Yehuda Amichai.

A GALAXY of celebrities, largely non-Jewish, attended a luncheon at the very posh Pierre Hotel given by the national women's division of the U.S. Friends of the She'are Zedek Medical Centre of Jerusalem, chaired by Erica Jesselson.

The luncheon was in honour of super-agent Miltona Goldman (head of International Creative Management, the largest theatrical and film agency on both sides of Atlantic).

Five hundred stylish women, who paid \$200 a piece (for indifferently cooked salmon) were thrilled to see such friends of Goldman as film star Maureen Stapleton, actresses Lucie Arnaz and Claire Trevor, actor Eddie Albert, actress Hermeline Gingold and TV celebrity Pia Llastorn (daughter of late Ingrid Bergman), not usually seen at Jewish fundraising affairs.

THE JOINT VISIT to New York of the two chief rabbis of Israel, Abraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliyahu, has left a rather bad taste. Not only because they boycotted the Reform and Conservative congregations, which after all comprise two-thirds, if not more, of the American Jewish affiliations; but they also demonstrated that the chief rabbinate to their eyes is uninterested in forging ties with Jews in the Diaspora, but only of

reaching out to the Mizrahi sion, and those to their right.

THE ONGOING Israel-Ameri Jewish connection was also marred this week at another festive occasion in Jerusalem at the Ch Hall in the Knesset. An ad national unity committee coning former prime minister Yit Rabin, Tourism Minister Avra Sharir and Likud MK Ehud Ol were hosts to a farewell party, p style, for Si Lesser, head of UJA's speakers bureau in I York for the past 35 years.

The dozens of guests, who cluded leading members of Isr political establishment represer the political spectrum from le right, had good reason to show gratitude to Lesser.

For it was the UJA wh through his good offices, provided them over the years regular lecture tours in the I during which they could also at to various party and persona fairs.

Former prime mini: Menachem Begin sent a long praising Lesser's devoted servia Israel and the Jewish people, loved by Knesset Spic Menachem Savidov, who also di spare superlatives for his i friend Si.

Rabin got into Thanksg week spirit, saying that this wa appropriate time for a colle thank you for their faithful fi over three decades.

FILM PRODUCER Arthur C tells me he is gratified by the Is public's response to the "fest of his films shown in a sequen recent Friday night TV screen.

His movie *The Final Sol* described by Yashem chait: Gideon Hausner as "the best ever on the holocaust," has bee ing well in the Far East, says C and was a huge success in M.

The Swiss-born producer, w wife is the daughter of the la terior minister, Haim M Shapiro, has just completed his movie, the has collected 1 Oscars) called *Gambin*, about drama of a world chess c pionship with the KGB dirty t experts pressuring a Soviet.

The film stars Liv Ullman, M Piccoli, Leslie Caron and Alex Arbat.

Cohen revealed that the world premiere will be in Tel in May, with all proceeds go Israel's Variety Club charitie: hopes to bring Liv Ullman Michel Piccoli for the premie

Bed-time reading

CURTAIN CALL / Marsha Pomerantz

INSOMNIACS in search of enter-tainment might enjoy a new programme at the Sha'ar Zion Library at Beit Ariella in Tel Aviv.

"Reading Theatre" promises new plays in pre-production form from December 8 every Thursday night at 11 p.m., accompanied by coffee and cake. The style is described as more than reading, but less than a polished production, and the purpose is to elicit response from participants and audience to works that are still in the stage where they can benefit from criticism. Each play will occupy between one and four evenings — depending, I suppose, on how many people fall asleep by midnight.

The first work taken up will be *Yehudit* by Moshe Shamir, directed by Misha Asherov and with the par-

ticipation of Miriam Zohar, Shmuel Atzmon, Yisrael Biederman, Bilha Mass, Asherov and Shamir himself. The play is based on the story of Judith and Holofernes and wonders what price a man is willing to pay to achieve the goals he has set out for himself.

From the other end of the political spectrum comes the second play for tryout: *Goldo*, a musical by Alignment MK Yossi Sarid and *Ho'retz* columnist Amnon Denknor. Directed by Tzadi Tzorfat, songs by Eldad Sharim.

The organizers of the series — critics Shosh Avigal and Amir Orin, and Hava Lieber, who is in charge of Beit Ariella's cultural programme — say some of the scripts are likely to come from the

over-stuffed drawers of the es-tablished theatres. But new entries are invited — in triplicate. For information: 03-210146 or 210141.

NOW THAT Washington and Jerusalem have so many strategic interests in common, someone has discovered that Tel Aviv was founded in the same year that Hollywood became part of Los Angeles. The only logical conclusion, of course, was that Tel Aviv

mount an extravagant musical called *Hallelujah Hollywood* in honour of their joint 75th anniversary next year. I don't know if Hollywood is reciprocating.

The organizers have already anticipated criticism about serving up cake when folks are dancing toward the bread-line. Their news release says "some of the greatest successes in the world of Israeli musicals — *Casablanca* first and foremost — were born at the height of the last heavy recession, in the '60s."

The show will include the great numbers of Broadway as well as

Hollywood, though it doesn't seem to be having any anniversary. "Singin' in the Rain," "Oklahoma," "Pajama Game," "The King and I," "Chorus Line," "Evita," etc. There's even a plot of sorts, about an Israeli starlet trying to make it in Hollywood.

The executive producer is David Bar, who did the local version of *Gypsy* and *Dolls*; Aviv Gilcadi is producer.

Edmund Crosley, who was Gower

Champion's assistant for *Hello Dolly*, is doing the choreography. Yoel Silberg, who did *Casablanca*, is directing, and Dan Almogor, who did the Hebrew versions of songs for *My Fair Lady*, *Stop the World*, and others, is translating the songs for this.

The stars in the cast of about 40: Hanna Laslo, Miri Aloo, Riki Gal, Sassi Keshet, Danny Litani, Eli Gorenstein.

As the PR people point out, it saves you a trip abroad.

ON THE SUBJECT of celebrations, if you're looking for fireworks, you'll find four outlets listed in the Sixth Annual edition of *Bidur Uvamo*, the "yellow pages" of the arts and entertainment world. Among the other listings are ballet

schools, singers, impress movie theatres, equipment n magicians and clowns, the orchestras and organizers of singing. It's available, free charge, from Pirsumim, 03-83

Back in the real world, Gvul, the organization of rese against service in Lebanon, pla evening of poetry and p readings at Tzavta, Tel Aviv Tuesday at 11 p.m.

Among the participants w Natan Zach, Yehoshua Sobol, Hurvitz, Meir Wiceliter, Ravikovitch, Ilan Scheinfeld, Bejerano, Yonatan Gefen, evening is described as an invit to writers whose works "deal different aspects of the Israe perience today, 341 days into Lebanon War."

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A knack for survival

By DAVID BERNSTEIN

LO CHAIRMAN Yasser Arafat appears to have done it again. For the second time in 18 months, he is the verge of emerging relatively intact from a political and military debacle that would have put paid to most other men.

Incredibly, it now seems that Arafat will be leaving Tripoli militarily battered but with his political standing, if anything, enhanced to a degree that would have seemed impossible just days ago.

Arafat appeared to have reached the end of the line last week when he was rebuffed by Syrian military and the Syrian-dominated PLO, backed up by Syrian military and the Syrian-dominated PLO, backed up by Syrian military and the Syrian-dominated PLO.

All the signs were that the rebels, apparently encouraged by Syria, were moving in for the kill. Arafat's personal survival, let alone his political survival, appeared to be hanging in the balance. But, early this week, came an unexpected truce called by the rebels, ostensibly to spare civilian lives in Tripoli.

And then, a few days later, reports that Syria was on the verge of agreeing to a Saudi-mediated proposal that would end fighting in Tripoli and achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

Arafat, it seemed, was safe. And political future, so bleak just a few days ago, suddenly appeared promising — even more promising, perhaps, than that of the rebels, who had seemed so close to an overwhelming victory.

On the face of it, Arafat has managed to pull off a survival act more remarkable than that in Beirut last August. After all, there is little shame in succumbing to the very formidable, crushing military pressure Israel brought to bear in the final days of the battle for the Lebanese capital.

THE MAIN REASON for Arafat's apparent reprieve would appear to be Damascus's growing realization that it underestimated the widespread support the PLO leader enjoys both among Palestinians and among the PLO — despite the fact that his forces have been battered since the rebellion broke last May.

His appeal as an authentic nationalist leader to a great many Palestinians has been dramatically demonstrated in the West Bank, where even leaders who took issue with some of his policies in the past, were largely in sympathy with him when he came out solidly in support of a united PLO under Arafat's leadership, strongly condemning Syria and the rebels for trying to settle a dispute which should, in their view, be settled by negotiation.

He little his military worsening at the hands of the Syrian-backed forces did to dent his popular appeal. It was his most emphatic expression in the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp just north of Tripoli. One of the last two refugee camps Arafat still controlled in northern Lebanon, Nahr al-Bared fell to the Israelis about 10 days ago. Yet early last week, long after his capture, his isolation took to the streets in support of Arafat and, according to reports from the area, 25 were shot by rebel gunmen.

In the PLO itself, despite persistent efforts by Damascus to weaken his traditionally Syrian-oriented image as George Habash and Naif Hawatmech away from Arafat, the O chief retained the support of both the two groups most directly involved in the fighting — the Syrian and the PLO groups after the Liberation of Palestine — the largest PLO groups after the Syrian Front — resisted Syrian pressure to come out openly on the side of the Fatah rebels, there was little chance of Syria managing to bring about a political *putsch* within the PLO.

As the Syrian-backed military pressure on Arafat grew, so Habash and Hawatmech became more insistent that the PLO should remain united under the continued leadership of Arafat, with any differences being settled through "democratic dialogue."

The two leaders made it plain that they were in sympathy with many of the rebels' demands for a less authoritarian PLO leadership and a more militant line against Israel; but they were not prepared to support an internecine struggle for these aims.

Even more important — although this has gone largely unsaid — it would seem that Habash and Hawatmech, for all their pro-Syrian orientation, were concerned about the PLO falling too heavily under Damascus's control and losing both its political independence and its authenticity as "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

SYRIAN PRESIDENT Hafez Assad appears to have been aware of this, and his capacity to tolerate what must have been the galling obstinacy displayed by Habash and Hawatmech contrasts sharply with his preemptory expulsion of Arafat from Damascus earlier this year. That was an act of pique characteristic of the super-cautious Syrian leader and one which undoubtedly hardened the resolve of men like Habash and Hawatmech to resist Syria's attempts to "bully" the PLO and its leadership.

If, in the case of Arafat, Assad's deep personal animosity seems to have gotten the better of him, his subsequent behaviour would indicate that he is aware that a PLO seen to be dominated by Syria would lose much of its appeal to Palestinians and with it, much of its political effectiveness.

And it is apparently this realization that kept Syria from taking a more active role in the rebellion against Arafat. Syria has undoubtedly given considerable military aid to the rebels, but has stopped well short of throwing anything like its full military potential against Arafat. And there can be little doubt that this stemmed from a careful calculation of political interests rather than from any humanitarian squeamishness, not a prominent trait of a regime responsible for the death of thousands when it indiscriminately smashed the city of Hama into submission two years ago.

WHATEVER FINAL prodding Damascus needed to keep the axe from falling on Arafat's neck in Tripoli this week, it came from the intensive diplomatic intervention of Saudi Arabia, and, to a lesser degree, the Soviet Union.

Saudi Arabia, like most conservative countries in the region, lives in mortal fear of the emergence of a radicalized PLO that would, eventually, spearhead a revolutionary movement in the Middle East that would threaten its own existence more than that of Israel.

And, like these other conservative countries, Saudi Arabia has calculated that the best way of avoiding this would be through the continued leadership of Arafat, whose commitment to a diplomatic offensive against Israel dovetails neatly with its own concept of a negotiated settlement of the Middle East crisis along the lines laid down at last year's Arab summit in Fez.

Accordingly, Riyadh has brought strong pressure to bear on Damascus to use its influence to end the fighting in Tripoli — as has Moscow.

Syria, it would seem, has decided to give in, at least for the time being. And whatever political score President Assad still undoubtedly has to settle with Arafat, this may well have to wait for a more opportune moment.

The writer is the Middle East affairs reporter of The Jerusalem Post.

SECRETARY OF STATE George Shultz is deeply committed to the concept of improving the lives of West Bank and Gaza residents even before any political negotiations involving Israel, Jordan and the local Palestinians get off the ground.

Behind his thinking are both humanitarian and political concerns.

For one thing, he sincerely wants to ease the nature of Israel's military occupation of the territories. He is convinced that this will be beneficial for Israel as well.

In the process, he hopes to create a better climate for eventually establishing genuine negotiations that will lead to a resolution of the so-called political problems.

Thus, late last summer, Shultz quietly dispatched a team of senior State Department officials to the West Bank to study the most pressing day-to-day problems of the Palestinians living there.

That delegation included William Kirby, a veteran Near Eastern affairs foreign service officer, and Peter Rodman, of the policy planning staff, who served for many years as one of Henry Kissinger's top aides.

As a result of Shultz's well-known desire to help the Palestinians, various option papers have been generated by Kirby and Rodman, as well as by many others in the department, including one highly controversial scheme — since discarded — to resettle large numbers of Palestinian refugees living outside the West Bank in the United States.

MOST RECENTLY, Shultz's concern surfaced in his lengthy speech on the Middle East delivered last week before the Council of Jewish Federations in Atlanta. That speech included a section on what Shultz called "the human dimension of the Middle East conflict."

"I am thinking of the Palestinian people," Shultz said. "The Palestinians have been victimized above all by their self-appointed leaders and spokesmen who, for decades, have chased the illusion of military options and foolishly rejected the only possible path to a solution."

The core of the conflict

By WOLF BLITZER

direct negotiations.

"The utter failure of rejectionist policies ought to be obvious by now. But I am thinking in particular of the 1.3 million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. Their well-being, their desire for a greater voice in determining their own destiny, must be another issue of moral concern, even while we continue to pursue an agreed solution to the final status of the occupied territories."

"If their acceptance of a peaceful future with Israel is to be nurtured, they must be given some stake in that future by greater opportunities for economic development, by fairer administrative practices, and by greater concern for the quality of their lives."

IN THIS RESPECT, Shultz once again strongly urged Israel to freeze settlement activity. And in doing so, he was basically reiterating a central theme in President Ronald Reagan's 1982 peace initiative.

Shultz told the Jewish leaders in Atlanta that the U.S. remains "deeply concerned about the ongoing construction and expansion of settlements, unilaterally changing the status of the occupied territories even while their future is subject to negotiation."

The secretary, sounding very much like many Israeli critics of the Likud-led coalition government, warned that the military occupation was having a negative impact on Israel itself. "The moral burden of the occupation can undermine the values on which Israel was founded and can divide its society," he said.

IT IS THIS attitude towards the West Bank and the entire Palesti-

nian question which has raised questions among some very pro-Israeli observers in Washington about the real willingness of Shultz and other senior administration officials to establish genuine and open strategic cooperation with Israel.

Thus, Dr. Joseph Churba, a former U.S. Air Force Middle East intelligence analyst who later joined the Reagan administration's arms control and disarmament agency, charged in an interview that talk of strategic cooperation was "simply a trap."

The administration's motives, he insisted, were "not genuine." The U.S., he said, was motivated by "expediency, designed to remove the marines from Lebanon," and by an effort "to neutralize" American Jews in advance of next year's presidential elections.

"It would be genuine," he said, "only if they stopped talking about Israel having to give up the West Bank and if they dismissed Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and shook-up the Department of Defence."

Churba, who is now a private Washington defence consultant, cautioned Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens against being "taken in" by all the talk of strategic cooperation. "First, the administration must abrogate the Reagan plan."

But that, of course, is out of the question. No U.S. president ever publicly backs away from such sweeping foreign policy declarations. They certainly do not like to admit failure to the entire world.

THE FACT IS that in this particular case, however, Reagan, Shultz and

other senior administration leaders sincerely believe that their plan still might have some life left in it. They have been moderately encouraged by the events in Tripoli these past few weeks. And they are counting on Jordan's King Hussein to take another close look at the U.S. plan in the wake of Yasser Arafat's diminished status.

"King Hussein has pointedly and courageously raised the question of whether the PLO, if dominated by Syria, can continue to claim legitimacy as spokesman for the Palestinian people," Shultz told his Atlanta audience. "The outcome of this struggle is sure to have major implications for Jordan, the Palestinians, and the future of the peace process."

"For our part, the door will always be kept open for a negotiation in accordance with the president's (peace) initiative."

At the same time, Shultz rejected the notion that presidential campaigning in the United States will effectively block U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East. "Ronald Reagan has no intention of letting the search for peace lapse," he said. "We cannot afford to. Let it never be said that the United States was too busy practising politics to pursue peace."

GOING INTO the Reagan-Shamir summit, it is very clear that there remains a fundamental difference of opinion between Washington and Jerusalem over the entire nature of the Palestinian question. For Shultz and company — despite their highly publicized efforts to improve ties with Israel — resolving the Palestinian question is still seen as fundamental to achieving any long-range, genuine stability in the region. In short, it is regarded as the core of the conflict.

For Israel, on the other hand, there is a determination to de-emphasize the Palestinian question. This was especially obvious during President Chaim Herzog's visit to the U.S. in recent days — a visit seen as a prelude to the Shamir-Arens journey.

"The Israel-Arab conflict is not, in my view, the central problem in

the Middle East, as far as world peace is concerned," Herzog told the National Press Club in Washington on Wednesday.

"Those who point to it as such are wilfully — or because of lack of understanding of the issues and their implications — misleading public and, indeed, world opinion and ignoring a situation fraught with danger for the world."

"Because, if the Israel-Arab conflict is resolved, by whatever means it is resolved, the main causes of bloodshed, warfare and instability will persist."

He referred to the troubles in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, the civil war in Lebanon, the Horn of Africa, Yemen, Chad, the Western Sahara — "all unconnected with our dispute with the Arab countries."

BUT WHILE Shultz worries about those problems, he is still very much part of the traditional U.S. foreign policy mindset, which has placed the Palestinian question at the top of the agenda.

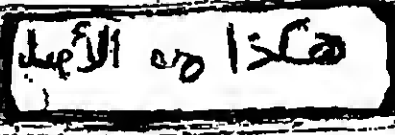
Shultz and these other U.S. officials see their willingness to strengthen U.S.-Israeli strategic relations as having a potentially positive spin-off on the Palestinian question and other matters dealing with the moderate Arab states.

Thus, John Goshko, the State Department correspondent of *The Washington Post* wrote on Monday that the U.S. "hopes that Israel will reciprocate by showing greater flexibility toward American dealings with the Arab world, first in achieving a Lebanon solution that will permit withdrawal of the marines and then on broader issues like defending the Gulf."

That means less Israeli opposition to U.S. arms sales to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other friendly Arab countries.

Shultz is also hoping, Goshko wrote, that "a restructured relationship with Israel eventually might make that nation more amenable to resolving the Palestinian problem, which Shultz regards as the root cause of Mideast tensions."

The writer is the Washington Correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.



Reunited on the battlefield

By GWYNNE DYER

THE OLD West German consensus on Western defence has broken down irretrievably. It is now permissible to speculate that West Germany could go neutralist.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition received a predictable majority in parliament on Tuesday, for deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Germany, and the first Pershing missiles were expected "within hours." But Kohl is clearly out of step with public opinion: recent polls show up to 75 per cent of West Germans favouring a delay in deployment if there is no agreement in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

At least 50 per cent believe that the new weapons will increase, not diminish, the risk of war, and fully one-quarter of West Germans now believe that their country's freedom would not be threatened if it became neutral in the superpower confrontation.

Nor is it just individual opinions

that have changed: Germans are sophisticated enough to understand that this is a matter of no real military significance to either side, given their existing ability to incinerate each other many times over. For both Washington and Moscow, it is more a "display of resolve," as the childish jargon of statecraft has it.

Nevertheless, the issue of Soviet SS-20s and NATO cruise and Pershing missiles, and all the spurious argument each side has produced to justify having more nuclear weapons in Central Europe than the other, have served to focus

West German attention on two crucial points. Their country already has the world's highest density of nuclear weapons on its soil — and it is also the leading candidate for the world's first nuclear battlefield.

Many West Germans have drawn the debatable conclusion from this that the superpowers now hope to fight a nuclear war solely on European territory. The SPD's Egon Bahr argues: "The underlying idea is that cruise and Pershing II missiles aimed at Russia from Europe should be taken in Moscow as separate from strategic (U.S.-based)

missiles, and calling forth a separate response. That means a limited war in Europe which none of us would survive."

MAYBE THAT is the intention, though few serious soldiers believe a war could remain limited like that. In any case, there is a very selective memory at work here. The West German Social Democrats now talk as though the NATO missiles were an American idea foisted on an unwilling Western Europe, rather than something that their own last chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, argued long and hard for before the reluctant Americans agreed in 1979 to deploy them.

But historical truth does not matter; perceptions of history do. In a week when about a hundred members of East Germany's small independent peace movement were arrested by the Communist regime there for trying to stage a symbolic "die-in" against the missiles in East Berlin's Alexanderplatz, Heinrich Böll, the West German novelist and peace activist, summed up the new mood.

"People in both parts of Germany begin to realize that the arms race has reached absurd dimensions, that it does not serve their interests, and that the two Germans could one day find themselves reunited on the battlefield."

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CONFRONTATION QUEST

By DAVID RICHARDSON / Jerusalem Post Reporter

'The worst thing the Israelis can do is to ignore me...'



"I AM OPENLY and consciously courting arrest," acknowledges Dr. Mubarak Awad, an American-trained youth counselor who recently held a seminar in East Jerusalem and Ramallah which he hopes will be the start of a Palestinian non-violent resistance movement. "The worst thing the Israelis can do is to ignore me."

These two remarks immediately betray both the weakness and the potential of his programme. It is probably only through provoking a repressive response from the Israeli authorities that he will establish his legitimacy in the eyes of the local population and prove to them that the methods he advocates have the potential of ridding themselves of the occupation.

A long-time resident of the U.S., Awad has been curiously dismissed by many West Bankers as "another one of those American Palestinians with their imported ideas" or even as a "CIA or an Israeli agent."

But he appears unperturbed. Since the seminar, which was attended by only a few hundred mainly young Palestinians, Awad has been buzzing around the West Bank on a powerful motorbike he brought with him, spreading his ideas of passive resistance in refugee camps and villages.

"Despite the low attendance at the seminar, everyone has heard about me," he says.

A powerfully built man of 40 with a mop of curly hair, Awad conveys a strength of conviction which quickly dispels any notion of naivete — a notion prevalent among many who have heard his ideas but have not met him.

Born to an Orthodox Christian family in Musara, he spent his most formative years under the influence of the famous Katy Antonius, wife of the Palestinian historian George Antonius.

Katy, who ran the most popular salon in Arab Jerusalem during the Mandate, founded an orphanage in the Old City, Dar al Aulad, where the young Mubarak was taken when his father was shot during the war.

"The house was in no-man's land, and to this day we don't know if he was shot by Jews or Arabs," says Awad.

"It was Katy Antonius who taught that people are people and that there is no reason to fear them or their rank," says Awad, who recalls overhearing the famous lady "once cursing the Jordanian monarch on the telephone for his treatment of Palestinians."

AWAD IS BENT on drawing the attention of the Israeli authorities in a 12-page blueprint for passive resistance in the territories which he

has prepared. The non-violent struggle, he writes there, is a form of "mobile warfare." The Israeli soldier is "not a frightening beast or an animal devoid of conscience and feeling." He can be "demoralized because he constantly needs a reasonable justification for his activities."

Borrowing methods from Gene Sharp's book *The Politics of Non-Violence* Awad suggests that Palestinians should hold protest prayers, fasts, silent demonstrations "using powerful symbols such as yellow armbands and concentration camp costumes."

In a chapter headed "Obstruction," he says that "Palestinians on the inside must attempt to block the roads, prevent communications, cut electricity, telephone and water lines, prevent the movement of equipment, and in other ways obstruct the tools of government in carrying out their unjust and evil plans."

"Harassment" is a method of psychological warfare aimed at the oppressor. "Hot/cold tactics may be utilized. This means a quick switching between protest and denunciation on the one hand and appeals and affirmation of good will on the other." The distinctive feature of this method is to "always take the initiative and aim at the morale, psychology and the mentality of the oppressor."

LIKE SO MANY observers of the situation in the territories, Awad concludes that "Israel cannot govern the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without the agreement, approval and cooperation of the subject people."

While such cooperation is elicited through individual and collective violence and intimidation from the authorities, Awad argues, the Palestinians still have the choice of going along with it or refusing — if they are willing to pay the price.

A long list of areas of non-cooperation boils down to a schedule for civil disobedience. They include a refusal to build Israeli settlements, roads or "any other Judaization construction projects," a refusal to work in Israeli factories, to fill out forms or give information to the authorities, to carry and produce identity cards, to pay fines, thereby choking the already crowded jails "and disrupting the entire judicial and security apparatus."

Palestinians should refuse to sub-

mit requests for the numerous licences required by the authorities, refuse to appear when summoned to offices of the civil administration or the military government, refuse to cooperate with officers and employees of the military administration, refuse to sign, accept or submit forms printed in Hebrew, refuse to pay income tax and value-added tax, and refuse to abide by house-arrest orders, travel restrictions or curfew orders.

"This method of resistance, at a minimum, forces the authorities to utilize a very large number of employees and soldiers to rule the occupied territories," he explains, almost unnecessarily.

BUT UNLIKE other famous examples of passive resistance based on complete and overriding moral and religious faith — at least among the leaders — Awad's ideas are strategic, tactical and not without contradictions.

"Non-violence does not affect the methods open to Palestinians on the

outside, nor does it constitute a rejection of the slogan of armed struggle. Nor does it negate the possibility that the struggle on the inside may be turned into an armed struggle at a later stage," he writes.

But only a few lines later he argues that non-violence would "remove the irrational fear of 'Arab violence' which presently acts like a glue which cements Israeli society together. Removing this fear will contribute to the disintegration of Israeli society."

Awad sees his non-violent movement as something within the Palestinian consensus and even within the PLO. He acknowledges, however, that Labib Terzi, the PLO representative to the UN, told him that there was no room for such a movement.

"The strategy of non-violence does not impose or indicate a particular political position. It is not necessary that such a position be politically moderate. For example, there is nothing that requires the non-violent movement to prefer a

two-state solution to a secular democratic state on all the Palestinian homeland," he says.

The non-violent movement must stay within the broad Palestinian consensus which, to choose two examples, includes self-determination and "the legitimacy and singleness of the representation of the Palestinian people through the PLO."

His talk of different strategies and another political "movement" has already incurred the wrath of PLO supporters, particularly those on the radical left and the Moslem Brotherhood in the West Bank.

"If the PLO is 'democratic,' as it continuously insists that it is, then it must allow other voices," says Awad, who sees the apparent demise of the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat as an opportunity and an opening for his ideas.

"If Arafat survives, and I hope he does, it will mean more moderation and more room for ideas of a non-violent struggle. If he doesn't, those who remain will be more rejec-

tionist and that will open a greater number of choices to people here."

AWAD'S IDEAS have been met with much scepticism. He is, after all, a Christian, people point out, and that is a limitation in Arab politics. Moreover, the idea of non-violence is totally strange to Islam, with its theme of *jihad*, or holy war, against heretical enemies.

"Palestinians are more politically aware than Indians or American blacks," says Awad, referring to the two outstanding examples of non-violent struggles — Mahatma Gandhi in India and Martin Luther King in the United States. "Palestinians eat and sleep politics, they are married to politics," he says, implying that they are more than ready for the relative sophistication that a programme of passive resistance requires.

In the weeks he has been promoting his ideas, Awad has also reached some interesting conclusions. The villages, he says, are more politically inclined than the towns, where commercial interests dominate. Women are more politically passionate than men, and the refugees see their misery as something of a political statement in itself.

"We have a lot of people who just don't care or have no hope and have just given up. They have to be touched individually by the Israeli administration to get involved."

Although Awad acknowledges an increasing philosophical tension among Christians and Moslems and sees Christian national feeling as less "Arab" than Moslem national feeling, he believes that Palestinian Moslems would accept his ideas because they are political and not religious. "Arabs have learnt to borrow objects and ideas from the West because they work."

"Islam liberated a country for Moslems," he says, referring to Khomeini's Iran, and while there was non-violence in the early stages of the Koran, the idea of the *Jihad* soon took over. Nonetheless, he insists that it is possible to persuade Moslems of the validity of non-violent struggle on a political, but not a religious basis.

He is also aware that much of the resistance he has encountered comes from the Moslem Brotherhood. "I can convince them if they see that the faith I have in my cause is personal and political and not Christian."

Awad is highly critical of the

churches in the West Bank. "Ninety per cent of the church leadership here is foreign. There is a colonialist Christian mentality of having some 'native ministers' while the leadership of the church is in the U.S. or Germany and is not responsible to the people here."

NON-VIOLENCE is not an entirely new idea in the Palestinian struggle. Awad recalls in his paper the six-month strike of Arab workers during 1936 and Arab boycotts of Israel.

Some of his critics mention the defacing of Israeli banknotes that is a common "gesture of resistance" in the West Bank. And the practice of hooting or whistling at settlers or soldiers once common in Ramallah. None achieved anything apart from giving vent to frustration.

But Awad refers to the most recent example in the area as a model of what has to be done and what can be achieved. The Druse on the recently annexed Golan Heights have been conducting a powerful, concentrated and cohesive campaign of non-cooperation, he notes.

"Surprisingly, many Palestinians see non-violence as a weak way of resistance which, in their perception, they have already been through and have now escalated to violence. Others believe that it has been tried and that it has failed."

WHEN AWAD returned to the West Bank in March to start a programme of youth counselling, he was shocked by the extent of fear and despair he saw among local Palestinians.

"Some of the fear is real, some imaginary. Palestinians put restrictions on themselves that Israel doesn't — like going out at night."

"There is so much individual hatred and it is so deep that the Palestinians are not functioning normally. The outside situation (the PLO and the Arab world) affects the inside situation so much they cannot function properly as individuals or as a group."

Awad arrived at his "non-violent conclusion" after he realized that the Arab world had neither the interest nor the means to liberate the Palestinians, while the PLO did not and probably would not have the means. All the while, he notes, Israel proceeded systematically "to take everything from us without any resistance."

"With preparation and a systematic approach, we could achieve more than has been achieved by violence," he says. "We have reached such a point of despair, feeling that our identity is going without admitting it to ourselves. That is the moment for a non-violent struggle."

Weizmann feels the squeeze

By CHARLES HOFFMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Michael Sela... "Until recently, we were able to get along on high academic morale, green grass and our reputation."

DURING THE lean years starting in the mid-1970s, the Weizmann Institute was in a better position relative to other institutions con-

cerning building projects. The budget cuts imposed by the government during that time caught the other institutions with ambitious

projects in progress or on the drawing boards. The Weizmann had finished its major construction projects earlier, but now feels the pinch for space.

During that time, Sela notes, the budget squeeze forced the institute to neglect maintenance and purchases of new equipment. "A new electron microscope costs anywhere between \$500,000 and \$1m., but we must have the newest and the best, in order to keep our leading international position."

"You know," he muses, "until recently, we were able to get along on high academic morale, green grass (in the beautiful grounds of the institute), and our reputation. After what happened this year, that's not enough."

"First, the Treasury owes the universities money from last year. Then they stalled on paying us the money for higher academic salaries awarded by an arbitration board. Then they cut this year's budget by six per cent and are now pressing for another 10 per cent. The Treasury pays us months late, so the value of the shekels we get is eroded. Meanwhile the interest costs from the loans we have been forced to take out is piling up."

"We can't expect miracles now, even if the government pays us what it owes us. It is absurd to think that it would take only \$30-40m. to put

the entire university system back on the track that the Treasury pushed us off of. Even if we can somehow balance our budgets this year, it will take another one or two years before we can straighten out the financial mess created during the past year."

The government provides only about 50 per cent of the regular budget of the institute, while the average for the institutions of higher learning is between 65-70 per cent. Another 20 per cent come from donations from abroad, and 30 per cent is provided by income from science-based industries, research grants and the sale of services. The Weizmann has no income from tuition, which provides about 10 per cent of the income of other institutions, because it provides all its students with stipends, so they can devote themselves full time to research.

SELA REPORTS that he has made progress in shifting the interest of overseas donors from "bricks and mortar" to less tangible but no less important items such as professorial chairs. "We lost some of our traditional donors along the way,

but more and more have been persuaded to provide money for endowment funds to finance chairs, research centres, fellowships and special funds for young faculty."

Of the 180 professorships at the institute, half are endowed chairs, at \$400,000 a piece. New interdisciplinary research centres dealing with energy, molecular genetics, industrial applications and other subjects have also been financed by endowments.

Since 1975, the institute's endowment funds have grown from almost nothing to about \$60m., a trend which Sela views as one of his main achievements. By way of comparison, the Technion and Tel Aviv University have each accumulated about \$50m. in endowment funds in that time.

One of Sela's greatest worries is what will happen to future graduates of the institute, with a recession on the threshold and a dark cloud of debt hanging over the universities. He takes pride in the fact that of the 500 Ph.D.s produced by the Weizmann Institute since 1970, 90 per cent have come back to Israel following post-doctoral studies abroad. Half were absorbed in university teaching positions and the other half in industry.

"I want to export everything except our talent," he concludes, hoping that the current crop of graduates will find its way back to Israel too.

DEVOTED PRIMARILY to research and having an international reputation to maintain, the Weizmann Institute of Science has had to perform a delicate balancing act in the financial crisis that has hit higher education during the past year.

Unlike other institutions of higher learning with their large undergraduate populations and faculties in the humanities and social sciences, the Weizmann Institute has less room for maneuver when it comes to cutting budgets. It cannot reduce elective course offerings, increase class sizes or skimp on undergraduate facilities.

The Weizmann's 400 students work only on masters and doctoral degrees, and study in tutorial frameworks with the 500 teachers at the institute. For teachers and students alike, their main work is in the laboratories.

Walking the tightrope for the last seven years between the threat of shrinking budgets and the demands of scientific excellence has been Prof. Michael Sela, the institute president. Sela, who manages to keep up with scientific developments in his field while carrying out his administrative and fund-raising duties, is a world-renowned expert in immunology who has been at the Weizmann since 1950.

He was interviewed earlier this week as the financial crisis threatened to close the universities.

Sela says forthrightly that the Weizmann Institute's first duty is the creation of new knowledge, and the transmission of that knowledge to the next generation must take se-

cond place. Other universities, he notes, have to work out a compromise between these two academic roles.

"At the Weizmann, however, we have no right to make compromises. Our *raison d'être* is to be at the forefront of international scientific research. About 120 scientists come here each year from abroad to do research, and a quarter of the student body are foreigners," Sela points out.

"Even with the budget cuts of the last seven years, the Weizmann is still one of the best places in the world to do research. This year, though, with budgetary squeeze put on by the Treasury, the situation has become much worse. I thought that the previous seven years were 'lean years,' but this year has been terrible."

The difference between a lean figure and a starvation diet is still significant, however, as Sela notes that during this time the institute took on 50 more tenured professors, which means more money for lab space, equipment and supplies. Until this year the budget was balanced, but recently the institute's executive committee ordered him to cut \$5.5 million for this year's budget of \$63m.

About \$4m. of that will have to come from cuts in staff, he notes with regret.

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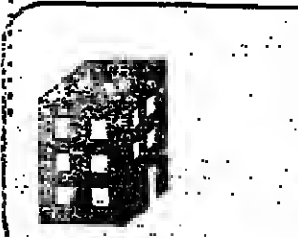
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URI'S TRIALS, II

By RAHEL HOLLANDER-STEINGART/Special to The Jerusalem Post

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

What began on September 4 last year as a moment of carelessness by eight young Nahal soldiers in an outpost near Bahadoun in Lebanon ended for six of them yesterday when they hopped from French to Israeli rubber dinghies somewhere in the Mediterranean. Once again they were with the Israel Defence Forces, among Hebrew-speakers whose primary concern was to get them home as quickly as possible.

Between the moment of their capture by Palestine Liberation Forces who apparently surrounded them while they ate, having forgotten to mount a guard, and the reunification of six of them with their families on an air force landing strip near Tel Aviv, the eight soldiers were the subject of a complex web of international negotiations involving difficult logistics.

From the beginning the group was affected by logistics. They were separated soon after capture because the Fatah patrol that took them only had enough room for six in the truck they were using. Two of the men were handed over to Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were involved in the beginning in trying to obtain their release. But according to the Defence Minister Moshe Arens's special negotiator Shmuel Tamir, even then, the ICRC was pessimistic because of the fractious nature of the PLO.

Eventually the six were seen by the ICRC and began to receive mail from their families and vice versa. Television crews and reporters interviewed them as Israel used various intermediaries in an attempt to negotiate their release.

The American government was asked to use its influence and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who had established good contacts with the PLO to the onerous vociferous disapproval of the Israeli government, began an intense mediation effort.

All along the six were being held in Lebanon. The haggling taking place was over the number of detainees and prisoners Israel was prepared to release for all eight and definite information about five soldiers who went missing during a battle with Syrian forces.

About two months ago, Tamir said there was a change in the Fatah position and it agreed to proximity

talks through the ICRC in Geneva. Even then there were difficulties because factions within the organization could not agree on its representatives to the talks and when these were chosen, they also presented different points of view.

As fighting in and around Tripoli intensified, the physical danger to the six became the dominant concern. Tamir and Arens stressed yesterday that the six soldiers were being held close to Arafat constantly and could be killed in the fighting or taken captive by the dissidents now led by Jibril who holds their two colleagues.

It was this mounting danger that apparently persuaded the three-man ministerial committee (Prime Minister Shamir, Deputy Premier Levy and Arens) to agree to Arafat's near-maximum demands.

Even then, the final logistic details held up the exchange for nearly a week as a complicated array of code-signals and transport were put together.

Finally, in the early hours of the morning the six soldiers were brought down to a beach south of Tripoli and placed in a small boat. The first code-word flashed to the ICRC headquarters and from there

to Tel Aviv and then to Ben-Gurion Airport. The first Air France jumbo jet took off bound for Algiers.

The soldiers were transferred to an ICRC boat — the Flora — and from there to a French destroyer that took them out to sea. On board the Flora, a Red Cross delegate verified that they were the six Israeli POWs he had visited regularly during the past 14 months.

The final handover was also elaborate. As the French warship and the Israeli missile boat Geula (Redemption) stood off, two little dinghies set out from each and the six soldiers crossed from one to the other as they bobbed in the swell.

The six men arrive in Haifa port on board the missile boat escorted by a Coastal Police patrol boat at about noon.

Already dressed in army uniforms, they stood on the deck and received the cheers of the stevedores and naval personnel while sirens blew a welcome.

After debarking, the six were briefed by senior army officers and then helicoptered to an airbase near Tel Aviv. When the back ramp of the giant Sikorsky helicopter was lowered, they and their families were re-united.

ARENS ON POWS

(Continued from Page One)

many of them "with blood on their hands," Arens said. There were also 36 terrorists intercepted by the navy in two PLO ships en route from Cyprus to Tripoli recently. About 1,100 of the terrorists went to Algiers and the rest were released in South Lebanon, as agreed, he reported.

No Arafat Deal
Arens maintained that there were "no side agreements involving Yasser Arafat's safety. Only the return of our prisoners was dealt with and the price we paid for that."

He refused to say what would happen if Arafat decided to escape from Tripoli by sea. He declined to say if Israel would let him through or try to capture him.

Arens stressed that the talks meant no political changes regarding Israel's attitude to the PLO. "That organization managed to present itself to part of the western world as a movement of national liberation, but recent events in Tripoli should have proved beyond any doubt that we are dealing with a roof organization of separate terrorist groups, now engaged in internecine strife for ideological reason whatever and killing the very Palestinians in refugee camps on whose behalf they supposedly claim to be fighting."

The mass release of detainees and prisoners did not, according to Arens, erase the achievements of the Lebanon war. "Our aim was to bring peace to Galilee and that objective was accomplished."

But he said he is concerned about a possible rise in terrorist activity in South Lebanon following the release of thousands of detainees, "some of whom may now rejoin the ranks of the gangs running amok in Lebanon. But we will have to contend with them. We put in a lot of time and effort to capture those men and will have to make sure now that we are not hurt by them again. It was clear that any postponement in the deal or any more bargaining would have resulted in a

catastrophe for our six boys," Arens explained.

Arens warmly thanked attorneys Arye Marinkus and his successor Shmuel Tamir who handled the negotiations "on a volunteer basis." This was an arduous seven-day-a-week job and almost a 24-hour-a-day job. He also thanked the International Red Cross and the French government for their help.

The exchange operation itself directed by Yaron was "difficult and complex." Only someone at the airport, seeing the detainees flown out of the country and the hundreds of IDF soldiers and officers involved can appreciate the logistics involved.

The Exchange Operation
Yaron, jokingly alluding to the Kahan Commission decision barring him for a time from operational duty, quipped: "I did not imagine I would be involved in operations, I am forbidden from doing so."

He revealed that the six Israeli prisoners were forewarned of their imminent release two days ago. They were taken to Tripoli port and from there by fishing boat to the Red Cross vessel, then to a French ship and then picked up by the Israeli Navy. Each phase was conditional upon the completion of a phase on the other side and involved complex coding to verify that each phase was indeed being carried out.

The operation was to have started last night, Yaron disclosed, but at the last moment was advanced to Wednesday night. "That meant a lot of difficult and complex ad-libbing by us. But we can do it for the sake of our boys and an army like the IDF is very good in improvising."

Yaron spoke of the pain he felt on seeing the terrorists board the planes and leave Israeli captivity. "I know how much and how dearly we paid to see that they got to Asoor or to prison in Israel. The only consolation is that we got six prisoners back. But to illustrate the cynicism of the enemy, I will only mention that at first they wanted 3,000 terrorists for two of our men and the body of one of our fallen."

MOST WERE LIFERS

(Continued from Page One)

According to Prison Service commissioner Mordechai Wertheimer, there are still 2,700 security prisoners behind Israeli bars, and it costs about \$10,000 a year to maintain each one.

Wertheimer said in a meeting with reporters yesterday that none of the released prisoners knew he was to be freed until he reached Ben-Gurion Airport around dawn. All those who had saved money during their years in jail by working in prison factories, signed powers of attorney giving family members the right to withdraw the funds. They were all given back the personal belongings deposited when they were first incarcerated.

One man, said Wertheimer, found in his personal belongings a photograph of himself from 14 years ago. "You see, Dr. Wertheimer," the prisons service commissioner reported the man saying, "this is how I looked when I came to the prison. I was a young man."

According to the Prisons Service commissioner, all the freed prisoners expressed gratitude to the wardens, who accompanied them to the airport, for their treatment over the years.

"In my opinion, for most of them the prison experience was a moderating influence on their lives," claimed Wertheimer, who has grown to know many of the more prominent of the prisoners in the country's jails during the two

years he has been head of the service.

"I don't expect many of them to return to active terrorism, though I also don't believe that their political views have changed all that much," he added.

The Prison Service was notified two weeks ago to begin preparations for release. At the time, it was given an expanded list of names, "which changed somewhat during the past two weeks of negotiations," said a prison service source.

Wertheimer said that at no time were there names of any but Israeli and administered territories Arabs in the list.

The 99 prisoners came from 19 of the country's jails. All, except those from Nahla prison in the Negev, were bused to the airport. The Nahla prisoners arrived by helicopter.

According to reports from the country's prisons yesterday, it was "business as usual" behind the walls. No untoward incidents were reported from any of the prisons.

"We didn't pick the names," said Wertheimer, "and our wardens explained that to the prisoners who remained behind."

Said one of Wertheimer's aides: "The redemption of prisoners is a great mitzvah, but it is a shame though that we had to pay such a high price to get our soldiers back. The people released today committed crimes that have gone down in our people's history. Many of them should have served a lot more time behind bars."

Settlers condemn release of PLO men

The council of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday sharply condemned the release of "PLO murderers" from Israeli prisons.

"This act puts innumerable Jews in Israel and throughout the world in immediate danger," the council said in a statement. "There is no point," it went on, "in putting the murderers of Aharon Gross (stabbed to death in Hebron several

months ago) on trial, since their imprisonment would only encourage the kidnapping of additional Israelis."

The settlers called for a mandatory death sentence in cases of terrorist murder, saying that only such a step would prevent all possibility of blackmail, "and insure that the blood of all of us is not fair game." (Ilim)

PLO research-centre files returned along with prisoners

By DAVID RICHARDSON

As prisoners freed from Ansar and Israel's maximum-security prisons boarded the Air France jumbos at Ben-Gurion Airport, soldiers and airport workers were loading hundreds of cartons into the cargo holds of the planes.

These were the archives of the Palestine Research Centre, seized and brought to Israel when the IDF entered West Beirut in September 1982.

The thousands of books, newspapers, articles and magazines which make up the main repository of Palestinian learning in the world had been offered to all the main Middle East centres of study at Israeli universities. All refused.

The main reason they gave was that accepting the collection, while it would have enriched their research material, would have made them targets for terrorist attacks, and more importantly, probably promoted an international boycott for what would have been regarded as cultural theft.

The research centre was situated in a six-storey building in the Hamra quarter of West Beirut and employed scores of Palestinian researchers, including many Israeli Arabs who had left Israel and joined the PLO.

The head of the institute since the mid-1970s, Sabri Jiriy, is a graduate of the Hebrew University and a native of the village of Fasuta in Galilee. His wife was killed in an explosion at the Institute last year, and

he was expelled from Beirut several months ago after explosives were found in the building.

Like the PLO headquarters in Beirut, the institute had diplomatic immunity granted by the Lebanese government.

Sources who appraised the material at a base in Israel said that it contained little of value in terms of operative intelligence, but was unrivalled as a source for understanding the Palestinians and the PLO.

In the early 1970s, the institute did conduct intelligence studies of its own, which included a series of maps on Israel, and a *Handbook for the Palestinian Fighter*, which included the locations of petrol stations in the country as well as information on senior Israeli political figures and military commanders.

From the mid-1970s on, the centre appeared to adopt a strictly academic posture, and was known for its two major publications, *Shu'un Falastiniya* in Arabic and the *Journal of Palestinian Studies* in English. Foreign researchers were rarely allowed to use its facilities.

In addition to a large collection of books on Israel and the history of Zionism, the centre also monitored the Israeli media and brought out a daily synopsis of Israeli radio and TV news broadcasts, which were circulated to a select list of PLO commanders.

There was also a large collection of the Israeli press, including several years of *The Jerusalem Post*.

CRISIS NEARLY OVER

(Continued from Page One)

leave Tripoli and details of his departure will be worked out "in the next 24 hours."

Arafat, however, strongly denied Jibril's claim, telling the Associated Press correspondent in Tripoli that "when I decide to leave I'll let you know."

The PLO chief later told the Arabic-language service of Radio Monte Carlo that he was awaiting "complete answers" from Saudi and Syrian negotiators in Damascus within 24 hours before deciding on his next move.

In Damascus, Saudi Prince Saud continued to meet yesterday with his Syrian counterpart, Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam. The two ministers also met with Arafat aides Khaled al-Hassan and Rafik Nathe — and, for the first time, with two key figures in the rebel camp: Nimr Salah (Abu Salah), one of the leading rebels in Arafat's mainstream Fatah, and Muhammad Khalifa of Salika.

Yesterday's diplomatic moves came against the background of the dramatic prisoner-swap with Israel — which Arafat vehemently denied had anything to do with the discussions in Damascus.

But Arafat plainly stood to reap considerable political capital as the man who, even under siege in Tripoli, was able to negotiate the release of over 4,000 prisoners and to eliminate the hated Ansar camp in South Lebanon — capital that will undoubtedly stand him in good stead in the struggle to maintain his

leadership of the PLO once he leaves Tripoli.

Jibril, who was not involved in the exchange and is still holding at least two Israeli prisoners, denounced Arafat's deal which, he claimed, was carried out not through the Red Cross "but with the Israelis directly or through the French."

"There was American pressure and French pressure on Israel to give Arafat prestige at this time so that he would be able to save himself from a political and moral fall," Jibril claimed, "in an attempt to undermine any credit accruing to Arafat as a result of the exchange."

Agency reports from Algiers, where some 1,000 of the prisoners released by Israel were greeted on arrival by Arafat aide Salah Khalaf and Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, indicated that Arafat enjoyed considerable support among the returnees. Many were reported to be carrying pictures of the PLO chief and chanting "Arafat is our leader."

Jibril suggested yesterday that Arafat would be going to Algiers to welcome the prisoners, and that details of his departure from Tripoli were being worked out.

Meanwhile, Arafat indicated yesterday that the events of the past seven months have not led him to abandon his diplomatic strategy against Israel as demanded by the rebels, telling the Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas* in an interview that he remained open to renewing his dialogue with Jordan's King Hussein.

Cheysson lauds 'humanitarian' swap

PARIS (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said yesterday that France played an intermediary role in the Israeli-Palestinian exchange of prisoners for both humanitarian and political reasons.

In a television broadcast from Bonn, where he is attending Franco-German summit talks, Cheysson said French diplomatic and technical aid in transporting the

six Israelis and over 1,000 Palestinians released in Lebanon was a humanitarian gesture.

"It was a service rendered to people of the region. It was also a political operation, we don't deny it," he said.

"It confirms the special position of France in the Middle East, where it never stopped defending the rights of all states, including Israel, and of all peoples, including the Palestinians," Cheysson added.

Syrians down unmanned plane over Bekaa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An unmanned drone reconnaissance plane was lost over eastern Lebanon yesterday, the Israeli Defence Forces spokesman said.

Ground operators lost contact with the remote-controlled miniature spy plane while it was on

a routine flight over Syrian-controlled territory. Syrian spokesmen earlier said that they shot down an Israeli drone over the eastern Bekaa Valley. State-run Beirut Radio quoted Lebanese security sources as saying the drone's wreckage was taken to Syria.

War criminal chase

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN / Washington

ISRAEL'S FIRST EFFORT to extradite an accused Nazi war criminal from the United States may open the door for a speedier ouster of other alleged Nazis now in America.

On January 23, a federal court in Cleveland will hear Israel's request to extradite 63-year-old retired autoworker Jobo Demjanjuk for trial on charges of killing tens of thousands of Jews at Treblinka.

Meantime, Israel is weighing whether to request extradition of Bishop Valerian Trifa. According to Neal Sher, director of the U.S. Justice Department's office of special investigations, he discussed the Trifa case and others with Israeli officials during a visit to Israel last summer.

The Israeli request for Demjanjuk last week "certainly marks a new dimension for us. We're going to push the extradition vigorously," Sher said this week.

Trifa, a Rumanian Orthodox archbishop in Detroit and a former leader in Rumania's Iron Guard, which worked with the Nazis during World War II, surrendered his citizenship and agreed to deportation in 1980. Sher said Trifa asked to be sent to Switzerland, but the Swiss refused to take him.

The U.S. government asked West Germany to take him "because the Nazis took him...to Germany during the war when he was wanted in Rumania. But the West Germans declined to accept Trifa; they are willing to accept only people who are German nationals."

IF ISRAEL does not seek his extradition and no other country will accept him, Trifa probably will be sent next October to Rumania and could become the first alleged Nazi war criminal to be sent to a Communist country, says Sher.

There are some 30 defendants in various stages of denaturalization or deportation and more than 300 cases are under investigation, he adds.

The alleged war crimes of those in court or under investigation are not prosecutable under U.S. law. But Sher notes that Israel has had a law since 1950 making Nazi war crimes prosecutable. That law was

added, however, that a period of preparation was necessary. The court ordered a series of preparatory steps, including the resuming of ties between the two families. Despite the court's recommendation, Uri's siblings did not come to visit him and their grandparents, as they had done regularly before Simon's second marriage, and the two families remained alienated.

The Reuvenis appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the lower court had not heeded the advice of two psychologists; that there was no one in Simon's home to give Uri — then just four — motherly care; and that the emotional ties between them and Uri were very strong.

In August, 1982, the Supreme Court ruled that "for one-and-a-half years Uri would stay with the Reuvenis on weekdays and go to his father every Shabbat. The court will appoint an expert who will have two months to prepare Uri for the arrangement..."

The preparation included supervised meetings between Uri and his father and also his brothers and sisters. Simon also visited Uri several times at his kindergarten.

The clinical psychologist appointed by the Supreme Court stated in his report that Uri suffers from anxiety and stressed the need for a period of preparation to help him overcome his fears. Later she resigned her commission on the ground that she saw no possibility of achieving the necessary preparation in a span of two months.

The court then appointed a senior welfare officer. She also resigned, on the same ground, submitting to the court a detailed description of her month's intensive work on the case. The court criticized both resignations.

Earlier, responding to the clinical psychologist's report, the court had stated its own decision regarding the Shabbat visits, and in March 1983, there was a new hearing, this time *in camera*. The court handed down its ruling in May: Uri shall be returned to his father within three months with as good a preparation as possible.

THE JUDGMENT of the Supreme Court ran on for 14 pages. It notes (a translation) that although the best interest of the child is a criterion of the first importance, it can be the determining factor only when there is legal cause to argue where the child shall stay. In this case, the best interest of the child is not a determining factor since there is no legal basis for denying the parent's right to the custody of the child.

The court ordered the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to see to the preparation.

The deputy director-general of

the ministry, Dr. Yitzhak Brik, said that a committee of senior welfare officers was appointed to work with both families, as well as a clinical psychologist who had had no previous connection with the case, Dr. Yoel Elitzur.

Towards the end of three months, Dr. Elitzur felt that some results had been achieved, and that he needed another six months to prepare Uri. In August another hearing was held in which Dr. Elitzur explained to the court his work with Uri and why another six months were necessary, but this was refused on the ground that no new evidence had been presented.

Authorities on child welfare agree that the only way to ascertain who a child's psychological parents are is to test the child's reaction to attempted reunions. But the concept of psychological parenthood has no standing in Israeli law, and the court rules according to the law.

One can understand the court's reluctance to create a precedent in which a child could for reasons other than those already specified by law, be taken from a parent who wants him. Yet if the conclusions of the four psychologists who worked independently were correct, then it seems that Uri's best interests have been sacrificed to a principle. ("It's a tragedy," said lawyer Hanan Hovav, who appeared on Simon's behalf.)

Therefore, the refusal of the six-month delay needed for preparation, seems rather hard on Uri, even taking into account that earlier on the court had stayed its decision several times, to prevent him from being harmed.

Had the delay been granted, Uri no doubt would have been spared some pain and at least part of the harmful consequences feared by the psychologists, and justice would not have been impaired.

URI'S CASE, on which I have written before ("Uri's trials," *The Jerusalem Post*, March 11, 1983), poses questions about whether the best interests of minors are being taken sufficiently into account. Are the constitutional rights of a child as a person considered adequately by Israeli courts? In Uri's case, the answer seems to be negative. How can this vacuum in Israeli law be remedied as befits an enlightened society?

One of the Reuvenis' lawyers, Yosef Elon, suggested widening the circle of persons who have legal standing regarding children so as to include, in specified circumstances persons other than parents, such as brothers and sisters and grand parents.

Such an amendment would not be alien to Jewish law, which states, "A child shall not be taken from a grandmother he knows to a father he doesn't know."

used to convict and execute Adolf Eichmann in 1962.

In the United States, the alleged Nazis are being charged with concealing those crimes in order to illegally enter this country and become citizens. Sher's office must prove the crimes occurred in order to strip them of citizenship and then have them deported.

That process involves up to six separate hearings and appeals. But in none of those proceedings do the defendants face any criminal penalty for the alleged crimes themselves.

An entirely separate proceeding, extradition can be pursued without going through the denaturalization and deportation steps, thus holding the potential for a faster resolution.

Only one Nazi war criminal has been extradited and only one alleged war criminal has been deported so far.

In 1973, Mrs. Hermie Braunsteiner Ryan, a New York suburban housewife, was extradited to West Germany and is now serving life in prison for multiple murders.

In April, Hans Lipschis was deported to West Germany after Sher's office charged that he had

served as an SS private at Auschwitz-Birkenau from 1941 to 1945.

Sher said West German authorities obtained evidence from the United States against Lipschis but are still weighing whether to bring charges. "One problem in West Germany is that their statute of limitations for bringing charges has run out on all but a limited number of crimes, such as racially motivated murder," says Sher.

Three other men have been ordered deported but are appealing those orders:

□ Edgars Laipenieks, a California man accused of working for the Nazi-affiliated Latvian Political Police from 1941 to 1943. Sher says he is a Chilean citizen and would be sent to Chile;

□ Theodor Federenko, a Ukrainian accused of serving as a guard at Treblinka, who asked to be sent to the Soviet Union if he fails to block deportation. Sher says he will be sent there;

□ Karl Linnaas, a New York man accused of commanding a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia during World War II. He also might be sent to the Soviet Union.

(The Associated Press)

Scout leaders ousted for 'hazing'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The head of Jerusalem's Beit HaKerem "tribe" of the Scouts has been removed from his post, following an internal commission of inquiry into alleged violence against recruits in a swearing-in ceremony.

Also removed from their jobs were a troop leader who was found not to have provided proper guidance to the youth leaders, and several of the youth leaders

themselves, the scouting movement announced yesterday.

While admitting that "serious deviations" from procedures were committed in the ceremony, the report found that the episode was not nearly as horrifying as it had been made out to be in some of the news media. It also expressed disappointment that the scout movement heard about the incident only through a parliamentary question.



THE NAME OF the Ata textile concern is synonymous with that of Kiryat Ata. The two virtually grew up together, and are still closely related to such an extent that many of the town's 35,000 inhabitants cannot conceive of the existence of the one without the other.

It was no wonder then that the news of Ata's financial crisis, and possible closure, created shock waves in the town, where even now nearly 15 per cent of the residents depend, either directly or indirectly, on the local mill for their livelihood.

The town, although founded nine years before the Ata works, owes much of its growth and development to the textile firm. Despite the fact that it is no longer the sole industrial concern in the area, the company's demise would have far-reaching effects on the community, both economically and symbolically.

THE ATA village, formerly known as "Kafrit," was actually established in 1925 by three families of Polish immigrants who bought the land from a wealthy Lebanese Arab. They settled to a life of farming, and the village expanded slowly. By 1931 there were still only 31 families, four of them Arabs.

The arrival of the textile plant in 1934 changed all that, and by the time the State of Israel was declared the population had risen to 3,500.

Many new immigrants who disembarked at Haifa Port were sent directly to the Ata settlement camp and later found jobs at the local textile factory. One such was Aliza Zerkowski, a Holocaust survivor who made her way to Israel via Scandinavia and Cyprus.

Zerkowski, who retired recently after 35 years at the Ata factory — 20 of them as secretary of the works committee — reacted to the news of the company's threatened closure as if the very thought was tantamount to blasphemy.

"Close down Ata? It's unthinkable. The company is far too important, both for the town and the country. Neither the unions nor the government would let such a thing happen," she declared in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* at her Kiryat Ata home.

"The factory is the economic and mental heart of the town. To close it down would be like cutting off an arm or a leg from a person's body."

"It's not just the people who work at the factory who would be hit, but also their families. Then there are the transport and supply firms, the staff of the local Ata shop, and the scores of women who earn pin money by making belts, pockets and other items that match Ata products. Altogether we are talking of about 5,000 people."

THE WHITE-HAIRED WIDOW, whose life revolved around the Ata factory, remembered the firm in its halcyon days when Ata was the pride of Israel's textile industry. Its products were of high quality, and the prices of the goods were right.

In those days, 90 per cent of the town's residents were employed at the local factory or one of its subsidiaries. "It was a privilege to work at the plant. The factory flourished and so did the town," she said.

What went wrong? According to Zerkowski, the problems started after the death in 1962 of Ata's founder-owner Hans Moller. The firm was then bought by a Swiss company whose boss, although a



'Ata is our life'

By DAVID RUDGE/Jerusalem Post Reporter

fervent Zionist with the interest of Ata's workers at heart, was an "absentee owner." Following his death in 1968, Ata passed into the hands of a receiver, and for the next five years it "stagnated." The Eisenberg group, which is still one of Ata's main shareholders, bought the controlling interest in 1973.

"Throughout that period from the time of Hans Moller's death, the emphasis on the part of management was on continuity rather than development and future planning. The quality of the products remained but so did the old machines. No new equipment was brought in."

"When it was under private ownership it was different. The owner regarded the company as his baby, and he looked after it and saw to its future. Even so things were not too bad, but then the firm was hit by the world recession in textiles, inflation, and the problems of trying to compete with the cheap imports brought into Israel."

Zerkowski, who has a married son and two grandchildren, reiterated her belief that the government will not let Ata close. "The company, even today with all its problems, is such an integral part of the town that its closure would be nothing short of a catastrophe," she said.

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS were expressed by Kiryat Ata's new mayor, Ya'acov Ben Daniel, who also once worked at the Ata factory between 1953 and 1959. "It is virtually impossible to separate the town from the factory or vice versa. There were two other industries here before Ata, but the textile plant was by far the biggest."

"Ata was brought here by Erich Moller from his native Czechoslovakia, and was later taken over by his brother Hans. As the

factory developed, more industries came, and housing estates were built for the workers. There is one small block that still belongs to the Ata firm."

"The textile plant formed the basis for the town's development and expansion. It is not just a factory, it is a living part of the town and its closure would have dire consequences," he said.

BEN DANIEL, who was deputy mayor of Kiryat Ata for 18 years, said the town, although the biggest in population terms of all the *krayot*, was also the poorest. "This is a workers' town. You don't find many stockbrokers or bankers living here. We have many socio-economic problems so the loss of revenue if the Ata factory closed would really be the straw that broke the camel's back."

"I'm not just talking about the local taxes that the factory pays, which go to pay road maintenance, sewage, street lighting, power lines, community centres and the like. You have to understand that many of Ata's employees are veterans, people in their 50s who, if they were dismissed, would find it virtually impossible to get other jobs — particularly in view of the high unemployment rate in Haifa and the north."

"They wouldn't have money to pay their rates or for the local shops, so there would be a snowball effect. All these things taken together would have a shattering effect on the social and economic life of the town. I really don't want to think about it and I hope it will never happen."

THE SAME FEARS and hopes were expressed by the workers themselves. Although Ata now employs only about 1,200 people at its Kiryat Ata plant, more than a third live in the town. A

relatively high percentage of the work-force are Arabs and Druse who commute to the factory from their Galilee villages.

"There was a time when Ata was considered one of the best and most secure firms in the country," said Ata's works committee chairman, Pinchas Groob, aged 57, and a resident of Kiryat Ata.

"When I started work here in 1942 people were queuing up for jobs. Wages were good and conditions excellent. An Ata worker earned twice as much money as employees at other factories anywhere else in the district. He or she even got more than a headmaster. As a result we had highly qualified people working here and the morale of the workforce was high."

"Over the years those wages and conditions have been eroded so that we have reached the position today where somebody receiving unemployment benefit can get as much as an Ata employee."

"To my mind this is one of the reasons for the company's decline. Nobody wants to work at Ata any more — except those who are still here. For all of us, Ata is our life and we want it to succeed," he said.

AVRAHAM YANKOVITS, aged 56, and a Kiryat Ata resident, described himself as a "typical example" of an Ata worker. "I'm the only wage earner in my family. My wife doesn't work and I have a daughter who is studying at Haifa University and a son who is in the Army."

Yankovits lost three fingers of his right hand in a work accident several years ago. As a consequence he suffers from high blood pressure. At my time of life, and in my state of health, I know I won't find another job if I lose the one I have here. My daughter would have to leave university, and my son would have to get used to the sight of his father living on the dole."

FARAS KHER, aged 42, from the Druse village of Pekin, near Ma'alot, is married, and has four children. Like Yankovits and many other Ata workers, he is the family breadwinner. "When I started work at Ata 29 years ago, I was told it was the safest firm in the country. Now it isn't."

"If they close the factory, the effects will be felt in many Galilee villages, not just here and in the surrounding areas. It would be a disaster for all of us and for the country as a whole. I feel we have to take action and do something drastic to prevent such a thing happening," he said.

The bitterness expressed by Kher was echoed by other employees at the factory. Nevertheless, most workers are hopeful that the threatened shut-down will be averted.

Groob pointed out that ATA is an abbreviation which stands for *arizim lotzeret arizenu* literally: "cloth produced in our land."

"Despite the lower than average wages the motivation of the workers here is very high. People want to work, and they want to help the company. So there is cause for hope."

"I believe that, with government aid, management can get the company back on its feet. We will export more, and Ata will again be the pearl of Israel's textile industry," he said.

RECITAL — Raphael Sommer, cello; Daniel Adini, piano (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, November 20). Beethoven: Seven Variations on a theme from Mozart's "Magic Flute"; Britten: Sonata in C, Opus 65 (1961); Franck: Sonata in A, Opus 8.

IT HAS always been beyond my comprehension why cellists choose to play Beethoven's various variations, unless it is a Beethoven year. Although they are quite gratifying to the pianists, the cello part is uninspired, and the compositions are only hallowed by the name of their creator. In addition, the acoustics at this recital in the YMCA Auditorium seemed to favour (in a negative way) the keyboard instrument.

Despite Daniel Adini's endeavours to control his dynamics carefully, the cellist's pleasant though rather small tone did not emerge sufficiently. The same discrepancy was apparent in the Britten Sonata. This work, written in 1961 — around the time of the War Requiem (Op. 66) — was dedicated to Mstislav Rostropovich. It is a rather academic exercise, bare of the customary Britten inspiration. Perhaps, if presented with the Russian master's outgoing temperament, the music is more attractive, but here we were faced with a somewhat lifeless reproduction.

"NEVER HAVE I seen so many Israelis in one room working so hard and so happily." This unusual observation came from a visitor at the recent "Green Days" at the Gali Kinneret Hotel in Tiberias, where Walter Frankl, in cooperation with *The Jerusalem Post*, once again ran a ship-shape gardening seminar.

And what an unusual pleasure it is to report that the return engagement was even more of a success than the first, with a wonderful atmosphere, enthusiastic participants, and exceptional consciousness-raising at the green-house level.

Under the watchful eye of the Gali Kinneret's new manager, Alan Kyiel, the hotel provided a beautiful background to bonsai and other gardening specialties, with the added attraction of films on Japanese gardens from the Japanese

Uninspired part

MUSIC/Yohanan Boehm

made worse by the unsatisfying sonority of the cello.

After the interval, I returned to the concert via the radio's *Kol Hamusika* and heard the famous Cesar Franck Sonata over FM. I have serious reservations about transplanting works written for one particular instrument to another, apart from the Baroque period.

Since the 19th century, composers have thought about and taken into account the special characteristics inherent in the different instruments they wrote for, and only publishers' commercial interests dictated transcriptions to other instruments. Rampa plays the Violin Sonata on his flute, and Raphael Sommer tonight played it on the cello. Of course, it's possible, but why not choose original works for the cello? The sound emitted over FM was entirely different from what I had heard in the hall during the first part of the evening. Sommer's cello sounded rich and colourful over the mike, and balance with the grand-

piano was restored to a satisfactory level. The audience in the auditorium provided generous applause, and the two artists added two encores in response.

The programme sheet distributed at the entrance could be enhanced with the inclusion of some minimal information on the works played. And the little given should be correct. Franck's Sonata has no opus number, but the Mohr catalogue lists it under number 8. Opus 6 is either a Grand Trio (1834) or an *Andantino* *quinteto* (1850), according to the Grove. As it happens, both artists are Israelis living abroad. Was the listing of their successes there meant as an invitation to other Israelis to try their luck abroad?

A CONCERT of *hazanot* will be given tomorrow night at the Jerusalem Theatre. Cantors Moshe Stern and Naftali Herstik will present liturgical music, accompanied at the piano by Raymond Goldstein. The Choir of the Great Synagogue,

directed by Eli Jaffe, will also participate.

Both cantors were born in Hungary into families of rabbis and cantors, growing up with the traditions of their vocation, and both came on aliya in their teens, starting their professional careers almost immediately in Israel.

Moshe Stern was a ppointed principal cantor at the newly opened Great Synagogue in Jerusalem in 1958. After ten years, he was called upon to fill the place vacated by the death of the famous Moshe Koussevitzky at Temple Beit El in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he remained for another ten years. He then took up residence again in Jerusalem, and has been making appearances before Jewish communities all over the world.

Naftali Herstik began singing as a *Wunderkind* with his father and brother, and later served as cantor in Haifa, Acre and Tel Aviv before taking up a position at the Fitchley Synagogue in London. In 1979, he was appointed principal cantor at Heichal Shlomo in Jerusalem and participated in the dedication of the Great Synagogue in 1982. The Choir of the Great Synagogue was founded in 1958 at Heichal Shlomo and has been directed by Eli Jaffe since 1979.

part of the hotel lobby. Not every guest can hope to find an original Rubin hanging in the bedroom, but that is just what Esther did: the personal touch is a Gali Kinneret tradition.

Many of the children who once attended Walter and Lotte Frankl's summer camps graduated to become Gali Kinneret guests — and now came around to learn about plants there from Frankl. And if anybody wanted to view a Beautiful Israel, and a collection of people wanting to make it just that — with the hotel's social director, Esty Haviv, a key to such successes — the "Green Days" seminar was the place to be. Even President Chaim Herzog gained from the event, for at least one participant decided then and there to volunteer for Frankl's gardening project at Beit Hanassi.

Green Days

By HELGA DUDMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter

Embassy. The management even arranged for the rains to stop and balmy weather to arrive.

Also unusual was the unanimous approval of the food, a point on which Israelis can be picky. Plenty of nourishment is needed to keep up with Walter Frankl's pace, and Chef Alberto outdid himself.

Of the more than 80 participants, over a quarter had attended the first event, and returned this time with friends. Guests included farmers and farmers' wives, from settlements like Yesod Hama'ala and

Kfar Yedidia; they came from the Golan and rural communities elsewhere, as well as from the three main cities and the south.

Esther Rubin, the widow of the distinguished painter Reuven Rubin, was one of the participants. The Rubins used to be regular guests at the Gali Kinneret, back in the days when Lotte Eisenberg was manager (and she happened to be at the hotel too, but on IRM business). Rubin loved to fish, and loved to paint scenes of Galilee; some of his beautiful paintings are

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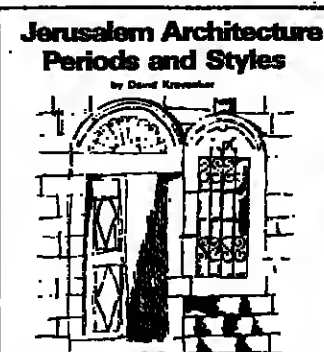
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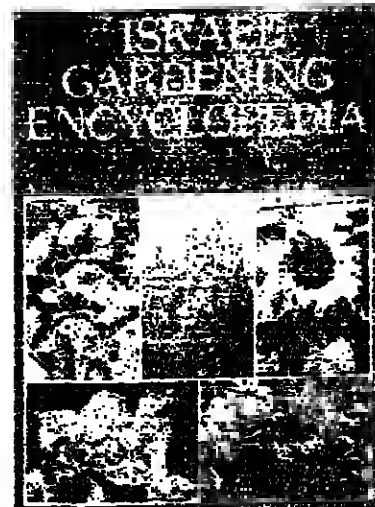
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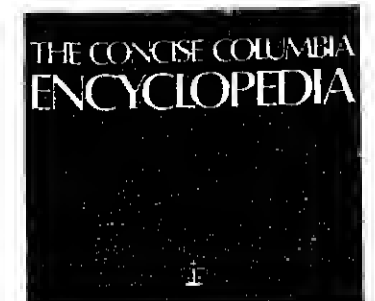
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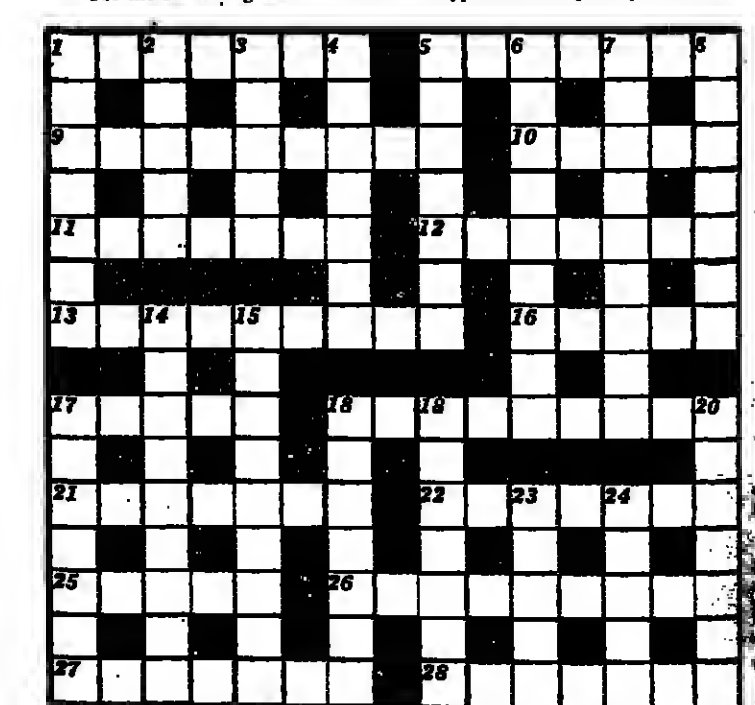
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Cryptic

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Quick puzzle.

- ACROSS
- Forces them to be kept here in town (7)
 - Like an animal stable I rebuilt (7)
 - Called for the time when the sun goes down (9)
 - Result: tears the outer skin off (5)
 - Be the first to have a following (7)
 - Couple to get hitched, making one (7)
 - Got rid of the press! (8)
 - We may find neglected buildings in them (5)
 - Pass on to 99, stomach trouble (5)
 - Show this out of respect, as it were! (8)
 - Perhaps used for advertising a sheet (7)
 - Fluid—it's vital to us he drinks it (7)
 - Join any number from 1-9 to a quarter (5)
 - The fear of being unconscious (8)
 - Houses upper echelons of government (7)
 - Don't agree with what it means (7)

- DOWN
- Maybe after getting very cold skin like this (7)
 - Has one peer at the back of a book! (5)
 - By the sound of it, the morning air (5)
 - Oil rig on Loch Cat! (7)
 - Kiss the job of stopping a barrel: went in front and messed the task up (7)
 - Man wanting principle to show Sun colder all over! (9)
 - Seems like it's not the original (9)
 - As soldiers, they had their good points! (7)
 - Should get it after being late for "The Good Life" (8)
 - Do better than others after a period of abstinence. Very good indeed! (8)
 - Standards of service? (7)
 - Takes an objective view, might one say? (7)
 - Bald worried! (7)
 - Not an alloy heated by electricity (7)
 - Times change, little ones! (5)
 - Angry, that is, about a rodent (5)



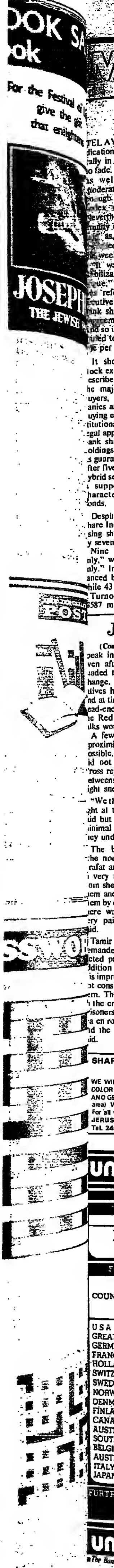
'Quickie'

- ACROSS
- Moved like a soldier (7)
 - Of current interest (7)
 - Making bodily movements (8)
 - Prop (5)
 - Examine (7)
 - Time of adolescence (7)
 - Sweetening substance (8)
 - Holds firmly (5)
 - Type of seat (5)
 - To venerate (8)
 - Gasping for breath (7)
 - A suite, or train (7)
 - Form of headwear (5)
 - Painful affliction (9)
 - Small vessels (7)
 - Arranges, as exhibits, etc (4, 3)

- DOWN
- Birds (7)
 - Hazards (5)
 - Dwelling place (5)
 - Aimless fellow (7)
 - Make more taut (7)
 - One paying a fare (9)
 - Flower (8)
 - Correspondence (7)
 - Group of short-lived carvings (5, 4)



Quick Solution
ACROSS: 1 Final, 4 Whirl, 5 Rotated, 9 Inlet, 10 Imbue, 11 Litter, 13 Aard, 15 Arch, 16 Loaded, 20 Amuse, 22 Green, 23 Tripe, 26 Amend, 27 Scoop, 28 Thrush, 29 Other, 30 Down, 31 mule, 2 Noted, 3 Libard, 4 5 Jilot, 6 Related, 7 Dates, 14 Dead, 16 Amuse, 18 C, 19 Dresser, 21 Mealy, 22 Green, 23 Irish.



Money Matters

Share rally starts to fade

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV — There were some indications yesterday that this week's rally in share prices was beginning to fade. Investment company issues as well as industrials moved moderately lower, and this was enough to bring the General Share Index down by 0.26 per cent. Nevertheless, the investment community could look back in satisfaction, on balance, the market had a 5.41 per cent rise over the week.

It was like the days when the liberalization of bank shares was in the air, quipped an oldtimer. He was referring to the fourth consecutive advance in the prices of bank shares which are part of the "blue chip" with the Treasury. So it was that these shares continued to advance and gained up to 1.5 per cent.

It should be pointed out that lock exchange sources continue to describe the general public as being the major seller and institutional buyers, such as insurance companies and mutual funds, as on the buying end. Earlier this week the institutional buyers were given the legal approval necessary to invest in bank shares as part of their bond holdings. Since the Treasury gave a guarantee to redeem bank shares for five years, they have become a hybrid security, which in due course is supposed to acquire all the characteristics of dollar-linked bonds.

Despite the easing in the General Share Index, the number of sharply rising shares outpaced large losers by seven to six.

Nine securities were "buyers only," while only one was "sellers only." In addition, 49 equities advanced by more than five per cent, while 43 fell by similar amounts.

Turnovers stood at just over \$587 million, non-banking shares

accounted for less than 150m. of the total.

Two days ago we suggested that the Binyan Mortgage Bank shares could perform a 180 degree turnabout. Not long ago these shares fell by no less than 70 per cent in one session. Yesterday they were supposed to trade without any price limit as a result of two sessions of being "buyers only." Yesterday, it was again not possible to establish trading in the shares. This was so even after the exchange raised their price by 40 per cent. But even at a 40 per cent higher level the management was not able to balance the orders on hand. On Sunday, the shares will trade once again without any price restraints.

It will be recalled that we pointed out in these columns that possible irregularities in the trading of Binyan have been reported to the Securities Authority by the management of the exchange. Until now the authority has not indicated its findings.

The index-linked bond market continued to edge higher, with gains of up to 1.5 per cent in the various groups. Dollar-linked and dollar-denominated bonds traded in a mixed pattern.

The shekel was devalued by just over 0.5 per cent.

In the commercial bank group and among those banks which are not part of the "agreement," FTBI was down by four per cent.

In the mortgage bank group, besides the development in the Binyan shares, Jaysour 1 was down by 5.7 per cent, while Independence 0.1 picked up 9.2 per cent.

Insurance issues generally trended higher. Menorah registered a 6.5 per cent advance.

The service and trade group barely managed to wind up the session on the upside. Cold Storage 0.1 was a 10 per cent gainer, but Lightcrage 0.1 was down by a similar margin. Ya'ane continued to be hit by profit-taking and absorbed a 10 per cent loss.

Nikav Computers also took it on the chin, as the 0.1 shares were 10.1 per cent lower. Consortium 0.5 advanced by a full 10 per cent, while the option was ahead by nearly 16 per cent.

Land development, real estate and citrus plantation issues also barely managed to get into the plus column. Israelom was fixed as "buyers only." Rasseo pref. recorded a gain of nearly nine per cent.

Industrials turned lower and along with them the shares of Elbit and Elron, which eased by 1.7 per cent and 2.9 per cent. As the fate of Ata remained uncertain, its B shares fell by 10 per cent, while the C shares were 7.4 per cent lower. The Dubek shares advanced by margins of 7.6 per cent.

The big winner was Zikla, whose 5 shares were 13 per cent higher. The 1 shares were posted as "buyers only" for the second session. Teva B was down by nearly 10 per cent. American Israeli Paper Mills edged 1.9 per cent higher.

Investment company stocks trended moderately lower. Wolfson 0.1 was clipped for a 10 per cent loss, while Central Trade fell 9.1 per cent. The shares of the Israel Corp. eased fractionally. Clal Industries came under heavy selling pressure and backtracked by 8.7 per cent.

Gains of up to 10 per cent were recorded in the oil and oil-related equity group.

Company	Price	Change	%
Commercial Banks			
IDB p	4380	—	n.e.
IDB s	3780	1035	+27.1
IDB A	22617	—	+1.8
IDB p. A	22617	—	+1.8
IDB on 11	2600	87	+3.4
Union up 1	2795	1095	+39.1
Discount A	4843	200	+4.1
Discount R	4838	708	+14.4
Discount 2	3670	19	+0.5
Discount 3	540	34	+6.5
Mizrahi 1	1543	1277	+83.4
Mizrahi 2	1585	300	+19.0
Mizrahi 3	1008	334	+33.1
Mizrahi 4	12560	—	+12.1
Mizrahi 5	668	325	+48.6
Mizrahi 6	187	927	+495.7
Mizrahi 7	105	319	+303.8
Hapoimim p. B	3199	—	n.e.
Hapoimim 1	6573	—	n.e.
Hapoimim 2	2970	545	+18.3
Hapoimim 3	4970	178	+3.6
Hapoimim 4	14150	—	n.e.
Hapoimim 5	9715	—	n.e.
General A	6330	55	+0.9
General 6	33000	—	n.e.
General 8	14200	23	+0.2
General 9	8800	3	+0.0
General 5	4925	—	n.e.
General 7	1640	127	+7.7
Leumi 1	2135	124	+5.8
Leumi 2	2190	3	+0.1
Leumi 3	620	536	+86.4
Leumi 4	1150	3	+0.3
Leumi 5	2147	—	n.e.
Leumi 6	1384	10	+0.7
Leumi 7	1980	42	+2.1
Leumi 8	264	151	+57.2
Leumi 9	1745	151	+8.7
Leumi 10	948	72	+8.0
Leumi 11	400	14	+3.5
Leumi 12	105	1612	+1531.4
Leumi 13	250	28	+11.2
Leumi 14	390	405	+103.8
Leumi 15	340	739	+217.3
Leumi 16	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 17	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 18	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 19	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 20	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 21	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 22	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 23	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 24	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 25	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 26	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 27	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 28	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 29	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 30	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 31	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 32	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 33	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 34	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 35	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 36	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 37	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 38	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 39	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 40	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 41	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 42	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 43	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 44	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 45	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 46	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 47	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 48	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 49	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 50	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 51	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 52	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 53	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 54	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 55	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 56	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 57	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 58	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 59	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 60	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 61	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 62	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 63	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 64	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 65	—	—	n.e.
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Leumi 67	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 68	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 69	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 70	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 71	—	—	n.e.
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Leumi 73	—	—	n.e.
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Leumi 77	—	—	n.e.
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Leumi 84	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 85	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 86	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 87	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 88	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 89	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 90	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 91	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 92	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 93	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 94	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 95	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 96	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 97	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 98	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 99	—	—	n.e.
Leumi 100	—	—	n.e.

Company	Price	Change	%
Land, Building, Citrus			
Oren	130	60	+46.2
Oren 1	153	28	+18.3
Azoria Prop.	130	200	+153.8
Azoria 1	116	319	+274.1
Azoria 2	155	30	+19.3
Azoria 3	75	301	+401.3
Azoria 4	43	12	+27.9
Azoria 5	32	—	n.e.
Azoria 6	216	185	+85.6
Azoria 7	78	12	+15.4
Azoria 8	2600	30	+1.1
Azoria 9	31	100	+322.6
Azoria 10	3950	70	+1.8
Azoria 11	96	70	+72.9
Azoria 12	11	60	+545.5
Azoria 13	305	34	+11.1
Azoria 14	75	120	+160.0
Azoria 15	208	13	+6.3
Azoria 16	105	—	n.e.
Azoria 17	77	456	+592.3
Azoria 18	39	114	+292.3
Azoria 19	95	98	+103.2
Azoria 20	190	258	+135.8
Azoria 21	88	25	+28.3
Azoria 22	31	3	+9.7
Azoria 23	176	23	+13.0
Azoria 24	149	—	n.e.
Azoria 25	317	33	+10.4
Azoria 26	108	15	+13.9
Azoria 27	1775	2	+0.1
Azoria 28	413	22	+5.3
Azoria 29	747	19	+2.6
Azoria 30	754	—	n.e.
Azoria 31	1036	5	+0.5
Azoria 32	1238	1	+0.0
Azoria 33	121	200	+165.3
Azoria 34	747	—	n.e.
Azoria 35	131	320	+244.3
Azoria 36	158	216	+136.7
Azoria 37	183	101	+55.2
Azoria 38	235	30	+12.8
Azoria 39	10	76	+660.0
Azoria 40	69	84	+21.7
Azoria 41	82	45	+54.9
Azoria 42	42	210	+500.0
Azoria 43	31	365	+1177.4
Azoria 44	40	100	+250.0
Azoria 45	3350	2	+0.0
Azoria 46	850	1	+0.1
Azoria 47	469	1	+0.2
Azoria 48	251	2	+0.8
Azoria 49	340	1	+0.3
Azoria 50	128	118	+91.4
Azoria 51	202	—	n.e.
Azoria 52	120	52	+43.3
Azoria 53	120	1	+0.8
Azoria 54	71	—	n.e.
Azoria 55	178	26	+14.6
Azoria 56	44	165	+375.0
Azoria 57	116	200	+172.4
Azoria 58	116	200	+172.4
Azoria 59	79	655	+830.3
Azoria 60	59	200	+338.8
Azoria 61	4650	3	+0.0
Azoria 62	430	24	+5.6
Azoria 63	315	—	n.e.
Azoria 64	249	—	n.e.
Azoria 65	598	10	+1.7
Azoria 66	95	250	+263.2
Azoria 67	305	505	+163.9
Azoria 68	135	43	+31.8
Azoria 69	150	1	+0.7
Azoria 70	41	—	n.e.
Azoria 71	260	40	+15.4
Azoria 72	215	208	+9.7
Azoria 73	165	10	+6.1
Azoria 74	126	10	+7.9
Azoria 75	446	46	+10.3
Azoria 76	155	20	+12.9
Azoria 77	10	20	+200.0
Azoria 78	62	45	+72.6
Azoria 79	375	15	+4.0
Azoria 80	305	38	+12.5
Azoria 81	190	2	+1.1
Azoria 82	177	—	n.e.
Azoria 83	1050	32	+3.0
Azoria 84	600	26	+4.3
Azoria 85	150	104	+69.3
Azoria 86	95	99	+4.4
Azoria 87	49	173	+351.0
Azoria 88	26	264	+1015.4
Azoria 89	10	24	+240.0
Azoria 90	3530	25	+0.7
Azoria 91	48300	—	n.e.
Azoria 92	475	58	+12.2
Azoria 93	300	2	+0.7
Azoria 94	379	—	n.e.
Azoria 95	101	82	+81.2
Azoria 96	600	—	n.e.
Azoria 97	260	—	n.e.
Azoria 98	329	9	+2.7
Azoria 99	140	14	+10.0
Azoria 100	171	37	+21.6

gammag p.r.	1029	31	+3.1	Ken
gammag	824	—	—	Km
g	1015	5	+0.5	Km
g1 up	791	19	+2.4	Km
g1a 1.0	126	16	+12.7	Km
C 0.1	83	23	+27.9	Km
g1a 1.0	190	114	+59.6	Km
g1a 5.0	—	—	—	Km
g1a 5.0	—	—	+2	Km
g1a 5.0	1.1	50.1	+5.5	Km
g1a 5.0	30	4	+1	Km
g1a 5.0	37	20	+53.8	Km
g1a 5.0	173	44	+2	Shi
g1a 5.0	89	400	+1	Shi
g1a 5.0	40	111	+5	Shi
g1a 5.0	722	9	+14	Shi
g1a 5.0	483	72	+14	Shi
g1a 5.0	483	—	—	Shi
g1a 5.0	102	66	n.e.	Shi
g1a 5.0	56	71	n.e.	Shi
g1a 5.0	1424	8	+100	Shi
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g1a 5.0	130	250	+2	Shi
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g1a 5.0	130	250	+2	Shi

Ari Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

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POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Day of deliverance

TODAY the nation is one big happy family, as it rejoices in the freeing of its six sons from Fatah captivity in Lebanon in a prisoner exchange deal.

They were away from home for the past 16 months. Throughout this time they were never out of our minds. For the deliverance of prisoners is a duty enshrined in the Jewish tradition, and it is engraved in the national consciousness. Israeli soldiers who fall captive in war thus have every reason to believe that their country will go to any length to get them released as soon as possible. And so the country did this time, too.

The difference in attitude on this issue between Israel and its neighbors could not, unfortunately, be greater. As one European diplomat who was active in an earlier Middle Eastern prisoner exchange observed, Israel cares more for its dead and missing servicemen than the Arabs do for their living soldiers.

This explains the difficulty in obtaining the release, so far, of all Israelis taken prisoner in the course of the Lebanese war. There are still two of them held by Ahmed Jibril's General Command, and three more are held by the Syrians. Efforts on their behalf are continuing, and it is also hoped that the bodies of Israelis listed as missing in action and presumed dead will be brought home soon. An even more fervent hope is that some of the missing may yet prove to be alive.

In the meantime it is only right and proper to salute all those who have worked tirelessly, and in the face of repeated disappointments, to bring about the present exchange.

Among the Israelis the names of Arye (Lova) Eliav, Shmuel Tamir and Eliahu Marinsky stand out. Special gratitude is owed to the Austrians, the French and the International Committee of the Red Cross who spared no effort as intermediaries to ensure the successful outcome of the protracted negotiations. Indeed even Fatah's leadership, for all its initially vicious stance, deserves a word of praise, however faint, for making the exchange possible.

Fatah's final price has been high, as the prime minister himself readily conceded. For six Israelis, it got the 4,400 PLO and other terrorists in Ansar camp as well as 100 terrorist offenders in Israeli jails, some of them hardened criminals. Some, perhaps many, of the Ansar inmates may have been only *pro forma* PLO members. But many others were doubtless genuine "soldiers of the revolution."

Those among the activists who have decided to stay in Lebanon could now rejoin their outfits and resume their career of terror. The one thousand or so who flew out to Algeria will boost Yasser Arafat's forces in exile.

It is said that Israel had no choice but to let them all go in order to ensure the safety of the six. Now it is certainly true that, especially of late, the Israelis were in real danger of their lives due to the PLO infighting around Tripoli, where they were held. But it must not be forgotten that over 500 Israelis gave their lives so that the PLO would never be able to rear its ugly head again. It might therefore have been expected that the PLO prisoners would only be released after their organization was utterly crushed, militarily and politically.

Yet today Israel is not celebrating a victory over the PLO. Although it has been greatly weakened, first by the IDF and more recently by the Syrians and their proxies, the PLO is still around. The war against it goes on uninterrupted, we are told, and the prisoner exchange, which can only strengthen it, does not even signal a cease-fire, let alone an armistice.

This, when the present euphoria of the prisoner exchange passes, is bound to raise some questions about Israel's sacrifice in the Lebanese war.

REORDERED PRIORITIES

By DAVID LANDAU

clear to all that Israel and the U.S. have common enemies and common dangers... This forges and strengthens our cooperation."

Shamir conceded that "our friendly relations with the U.S. are not free of occasional clashes."

"But," he asserted, "recently cooperation and concord have assumed the foreground, while conflicts have been relegated to the background. They apparently exist, but they are currently overshadowed by those elements which are common to the two countries and which bring them closer together."

A week later, that analysis is still valid. But it must be tempered somewhat. The state of relations is still excellent; the bonds of common

thought of the goings-on in Tripoli and their likely effect on West Bank political trends. Would a more moderate Palestinian leadership now evolve?

And why, he reportedly asked, was Israel so opposed to America's idea of a rapid deployment force within the Jordanian Army?

The president, as some of his Israeli guests were disconcerted to note, was not reading from little cue cards. He had the facts at his fingertips and knew precisely what preoccupations he wished to air with former intelligence chief Herzog.

IF THESE preoccupations came as a surprise to Jerusalem, they shouldn't have. Back in October, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth

Arabs nor Israel had seized the opportunity presented by the Reagan Plan.

Now, however, because of Arafat's discomfiture in Tripoli, Washington's hopes are rekindled. Secretary of State George Shultz hinted at this in his speech to the Jewish Federations in Atlanta.

His undersecretary for political affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger, a much-liked and admired figure in Jerusalem, spelled out America's thinking in an interview last weekend. The PLO, he predicted, would emerge from the Tripoli bloodletting "very much a creature of the Syrian government... what some would describe as a more radical PLO than was the case with Mr. Arafat and his PLO."

peace process.

"I think Mr. Arafat now, looking back on his decisions over more than a year, probably has finally come to realize that he made a terrible mistake when he refused to join with King Hussein in moving to the negotiating table in response to the president's call of September 1 last year."

"At the time, many people said he couldn't do it because if he did he would be the object of attack by other Arabs. I would only note that a year later he is the object of attack by other Arabs when he didn't do it."

Behind Eagleburger's scarcely veiled sarcasm is the hope that either Arafat will "do it" now — or that King Hussein will "do it" without him.

ACCORDING TO Israel Television's Ehud Ya'ari, Hussein is indeed on the verge (once again) of joining the peace process. His brother, Crown Prince Hassan, has reportedly spoken of "after Christmas" as an apposite time.

Why a Christian holiday should affect the timing of a Muslim-Jewish negotiation is mystifying. But the Hashemite brothers are past masters at this tactic of titillation, having practised it for seven straight months (September 1982 — April 1983) with erosive effect on the U.S.-Israel relationship.

Other Israeli observers say there is mounting pressure in the West Bank, too, for King Hussein to step forward now, with or without outside Palestinian support, and announce his willingness to negotiate.

What remains to be seen is whether — and to what extent — President Reagan will allow this still-unrealized, perhaps never to be realized, prospect to overshadow his talks with Premier Shamir next week.

The writer is the diplomatic correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

'The wheel of history — or is it of fortune? — has turned a little further. The Reagan plan has come round again.'

interest in Lebanon are still strong. The outlook for the Shamir-Reagan talks is still good. But the prime minister will have to do some rearranging of foreground and background.

For the wheel of history — or is it of fortune? — has turned a little further. The Reagan Plan has come round again. And its author shows signs of wanting to set it in the foreground of his White House tableau next week.

The courtesy meeting with President Herzog on Tuesday was the harbinger of what may come. Reagan was courteous enough. Indeed, he was warm and gracious. But he wanted to know what Israel

Dam told a Jewish audience in Philadelphia: "There are some who have already written off the broader peace process. They contended that we will avoid dealing with the sensitive issues of the Middle East during an election year. They are wrong. We fully intend to pursue the September 1 initiative (the Reagan Plan) with vigour. The moment is critical. The time is now."

Probably Israeli officials who read Dam's words shrugged them off. The moment, after all, was not really critical — if only because, as Dam himself noted, neither the

"I myself have always believed that Mr. Arafat was radical enough, that it didn't make much difference how much more radical you got..."

"It will be an open question whether that sort of PLO will be accepted by the other Arab states as truly representative of the Palestinian people... I suspect there will be something of a debate over whether the Rabat decision rested in Mr. Arafat, or rested in the PLO no matter who was running it..."

"There are a lot of answers still to come. But it may open up new possibilities for moving back to the

READERS' LETTERS

SHARON IN CALIFORNIA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The Hebrew Academy, a private elementary school in San Francisco, had taken out full-page ads in the *Jewish Bulletin* to announce its guest speaker for a forthcoming fund-raising banquet: Ariel Sharon.

Vast sections of the community were shocked, and some took action. A Jewish *ad hoc* committee against honouring Ariel Sharon was formed to prepare a demonstration in front of the Hilton Hotel on November 6, the place and date of the banquet. Ultimately, a score of other groups joined the *ad hoc* committee, some of widely differing political orientations, but united in their opposition to Sharon.

Despite a sudden rainstorm, over 600 people paraded for two hours before the hotel. The two largest, most elaborate banners belonged to the New Jewish Agenda; others, more modest, demanded "U.S. and Israel out of Lebanon," or saw a connection between American intervention in Lebanon and in Central America. Almost the entire police force of San Francisco was present, in full riot gear, but the demonstration was peaceful, and the police could only look on. Among the demonstrators were a number of Palestinians. However,

the reporting of the demonstration was at best superficial, at worst misleading. Still, San Francisco had made its point: Sharon is not welcome here.

The following evening, *The Jerusalem Post's* Hersh Goodman spoke in the packed Synagogue Sherith Israel. He argued that now is the moment to call for elections in Israel and the West Bank, with ensuing discussions for full Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories. And he pleaded for political unity — in Israel, and among American Jews.

But how can unity be achieved if a man like Sharon, charged by a commission including two of Israel's foremost judges with negligence in failing to prevent and to halt the massacres of the refugee camps in Lebanon, indirectly responsible for the mounting number of Israeli deaths (let alone of Lebanese, Palestinian and yes, even American and French deaths), can still be allowed to act as emissary of his country — although a very large number of Israelis oppose him and the policies he represents, and although most American Jews, including their most responsible leadership, reject Sharon and all he stands for?

ILSE STERNBERGER
San Francisco.

SHMUEL RUDENSKY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I refer to the letter of October 23 by a certain Mr. Hans Meyer from Haifa to which he claims that Shmuel Rudensky was supposed to have appeared in Cologne on Rosh Hashana this year.

To the best of my knowledge, Shmuel Rudensky, who is one of our greatest actors, has stipulated in every contract which he has signed in Germany that he will not appear on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur.

This year on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, Shmuel Rudensky was together with me in the main synagogue in Munich, a fact which can be confirmed by the some 1,200 congregants who attended the High Holiday prayer services together

with him. Moreover, during these High Holidays Shmuel Rudensky, together with his wife and sister, were several times dinner guests at our home in Munich.

Mr. Meyer's allegation therefore is a totally unjustified slur against Shmuel Rudensky.

ABRACHA FRYDMAN
Director for Cultural Affairs,
Israeli Community of Munich
Munich.

Mr. Meyer regrets any slur against Shmuel Rudensky's good name which might have been caused by his letter. He realizes that he became a victim of misleading publicity regarding Mr. Rudensky's performance schedule in Germany.

Ed. J.P.

"BEHIND THE HEADLINES" TOURS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I first visited Israel in 1977. This experience triggered my annual visits. In 1979, I joined the tour, "Behind the headlines," sponsored by *The Jerusalem Post*. That trip exposed me to the vibrant

vitality of the young Jewish democratic State of Israel.

This October, I went on a second *Jerusalem Post* "Behind the headlines" visit, a very unusual and exhilarating adventure different from the 1979 tour. It boggles the mind that so many wonderfully good things are going on in this tiny nation saddled with the highest security problems imaginable. On this trip, our group listened, observed, and analysed with *The Jerusalem Post* editors and staff, governmental and political persons, and people active in industry, commerce, banking, defence, science, education, settlements, kibbutzim, moshavim, social work and archeology.

This sojourn gave us more knowledge of the situation so that we could come up with our own evaluation and analysis.

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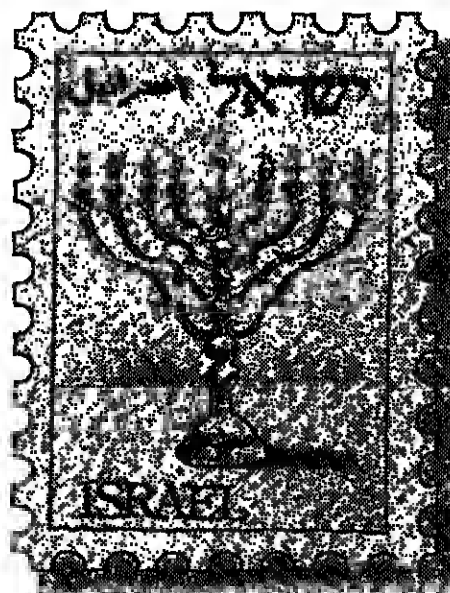
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EPHRAIM ABBA interviews the
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Organization of Jews from Arab
Countries. SHIMON AVIZEMER,
RIKA YOSEPH and OVED BEN
OZAIR on Saturday evening,
26.11.83, at 10 p.m.

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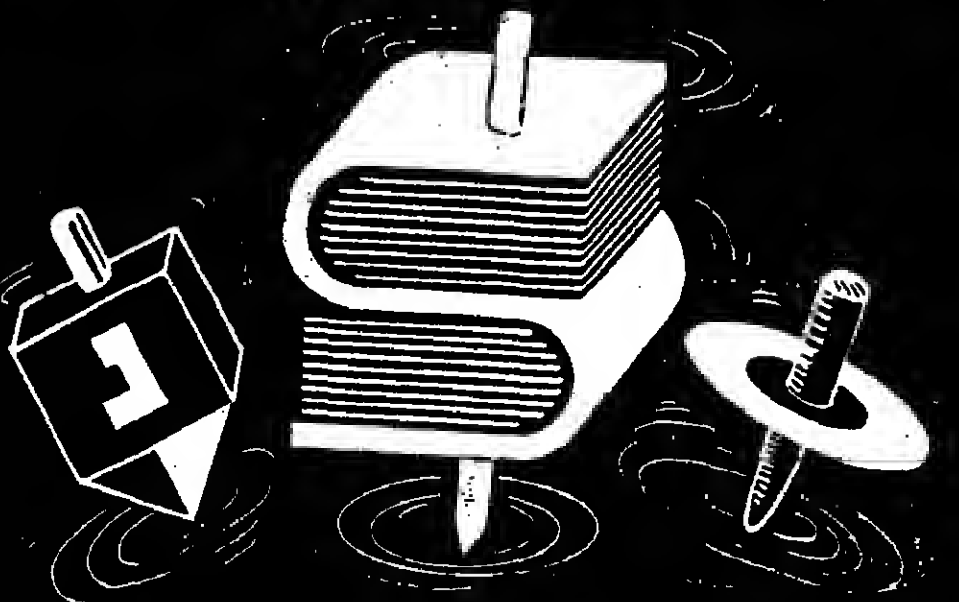
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